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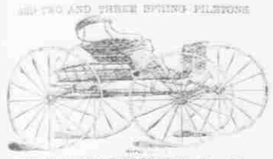

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BOTH SIDES OF THE STORY.

You've ceased to love me, John, I fear
A great change has come over you;
You do not sit beside me, dear,
And hug me as you used to do.

You used to praise my eyes, my hair,
And often kissed my lip and brow,
When we sat on one rocking chair—
Dear John, why don't you do so now?

You used to call me your delight,
Said you were proud my love to win,
And kept me at the gate at night
Till ma would come and call me in.

You called me then your owness own,
Your popsey pet, you did, you know;
That happy time is past and gone;
Ah, dearest, "what has changed you so?"

John laid his paper on his knee,
And hove a sigh, and said: "I fear
Whatever changes there may be
You've brought about yourself, my dear.

This much, at least, you must confess:
Whene'er my visits I would pay,
You did not meet me in the dress
In which you'd been at work all day.

Your hair was not in paper curls,
Your slippers flopping on your feet;
You were the prettiest of girls,
With everything about you neat.

A snow white collar then you'd wear,
And at your throat a pretty bow,
A flower of some kind in your hair—
Now, darling, what has changed you so?"

[Boston Courier.

SOME VERY ODD NAMES.

Dickens Outdone by the Congressional Record.

The singularity and grotesqueness of the proper names in Dickens's novels have been remarked by every reader, and the objection is an old one that the novelist's proverbial love of caricature carried him beyond the bounds of nature in his nomenclature as in his character-drawing.

On the other hand, it is alleged in his defense that he actually got all his queer names out of the city directories and street signs. However that may be, a glance through the Congressional Records will prove that there is a plenty of names in real life that are fully as odd as any immortalized by Dickens.

They are to be found by the dozen scattered among the host of private relief bills, executive nominations, etc.

Susan Nipper is a cognomen of not a whit more individuality than Joicy Richwine or Magdelina Fonish, two females residing the one in North Carolina and the other in Pennsylvania, who desire pensions from the government, and Zephaniah Crubaugh, who hails from Ohio, might have stood for the "shepherd" in the Pickwick papers, instead of Stiggins.

Another Ohio petitioner is David W. Stockstill, which will probably prove descriptive of the fate of his claim, and the same State furnishes the names of Anna Nation, Andrew Jackson Konkle, Margaret Greathous, John S. Chisum and Simon J. Fought, a very good name for a veteran's pension claim.

Oregon has a man named George Washington, who wants a pension, and who ought to have it if names amount to anything. From Oregon also comes a claim from a Mr. Tunis Swick.

Pennsylvania has its full quota of singular names, among which we may notice Jacob Kastate Harrison Dinges, Sephia Gump George Knopsnyder, Joel Seechrist and Hiram Fedrick.

South Carolina relieves in Messrs. Boston Fowler and Rudolph Lobsiger, while Tennessee matches them with Josiah Sweet and W. C. Dibahanty.

Milton R. Muzzy, of Virginia, petitions Congress, but not for a change of name, as might be suspected.

Society in West Virginia, one would think, must have been sedulously cultivated by Mr. Dickens during the preparation of his "Martin Chuzzlewit." In that lively work, as we all recollect, a reception committee waits on the Honorable Leigh Pogrim, and the reporters refer to gratuitous remembers to that statesman as follows:

"Doctor Ginery Dunkle, sir. Mr. Jodi; sir. Mr. Izzard, sir. Mr. Julius Washington Merryweather Bib. Colonel Groper, sir. Professor Piper, sir. My own name, sir, is Oscar Buffum."

These extraordinary names have a distinctly West Virginia twang, for on the roll of petitioners from that State we find Messrs. George T. Cluny, Elijah J. Snodgrass, Jatues A. Demastus, Daniel J. Morgereige, Jacob D. Gebo and Andrew E. Higginbotham.

Wisconsin furnishes two verbal curiosities in Delilah Kull and Jacob L. W. Baxter, while Kansas comes to the front with William G. Schoemaker, and New York points with pride to Mrs. Wesley Scripture.

Mr. Sasser Sullivan, of Indiana, must be some relation of the Boston champion, and Felix W. Rusher, of the same State, is certainly "happily" named, and, as a "claimant," will need all the comfort he can get out of the fact.

But these are only a few specimens among many.

How Dickens would have rung the changes in his "American Notes" on the name of George Washington Waddle, which adorns a page in the Congressional Record!

Or, when casting about for striking appellations for his female characters, how he would have resolved to head of Albertine Cockrain, Margaret C. Bapp, Agnes J. Whicker and Elizabeth Geostephan!

And so he might have gone on down the columns of the Record, finding in succession to his mingled amazement and amusement the names John F. Stukey, William Midkiff, David Harshbarger, William Beddo, Robert Huff, Minajah Joyner, John Uperaft, Isaiah W. Bunker, Hartford Motherly, M. A. Bickerdyke, Lewis Bittick, Thomas C. Isgrig, Ambrose Chewning, David Cornpropst, F. Courtney Cochnower, C. C. Coltis, S. Ovenshine, B. F. Leilbetter, J. T. Outhouse, S. M. Peacock, W. A. Shunk, John Lickinbaugh, William Longnetker, Calvin L. Knick, and J. Snoddy.
—[N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Economic Value of Luxuries.

There is a fondness among a certain class of people to decry the purchase of luxuries, and demagogues find this a fruitful topic.

The Hartford Courant has gone to the census and selected a few of these luxuries. They are artificial flowers, confectionery, jewelry, millinery and lace, musical instruments, toys and perfumery.

Not one of these is absolutely essential to life, yet in their manufacture they employ 47,672 people, whose wages amount to $20,287,403.

Were this amount to be withdrawn from circulation by the action of people not buying these luxuries, it can readily be seen how much suffering would ensue to thousands of people.

A Request Which Invites Inquiry.

"Come and see me." This is a very common invitation, and yet it is rarely accepted.

Instead of going to see the lady of the house visitors are more apt to go to see the furniture and fixtures—sometimes to go to see how their hostess gets along with her husband or servants.—[Boston Transcript.

"CRAZY ABEL."

An Exciting Story of '49.

Here is one of the stories that a Forty-niner told me lately as he dropped into reminiscences of his prisoner days.

Abel Anderson was a New Yorker, whose home until he was 21 or more was up in the Catskills, where his father tilled a stumpy farm between the times when he gunned and trapped through the Ulster Mountains.

Abel—a very likely young fellow, as the mountaineers expressed it—grew tired of his home and its rather wild routine before he got very old.

He dropped down to this town early in 1847, saw something of a world that he had wildly dreamed of a long time, and when Stevenson's brave regiment sailed that year to hold the Mexicans in check, one of the men before the mast on one of the vessels that carried the soldiers was Abel Anderson.

A fever got its grasp upon him before the Pacific slope was in sight, and the brawny young man lay sick and nigh unto death for months. He rose finally from the sick couch a mentally ruined man, and though he seemed still to have capacity sufficient to do certain camp duties, "Crazy Abel" was a title that nobody ever regarded as in any wise unjust.

Amiable, devoted to every man in a uniform, capable of doing hard work, and ready to do it, too, the poor fellow became one of the camp features.

Once in a passion a camp hanger-on—not one of the regular regiment—flew at Abel and badly beat him.

No complaint came from the sufferer; not even did he presume to defend himself. A dumb beast could not have been more servile. Nobody doubted that all manliness and courage had departed, but chivalry was not lacking out in that far wilderness, and the brute who struck the defenseless ward of the regiment learned quickly to his sorrow that meanness there brought sharp penalties.

In the stillness of the night he learned a good deal about the virtues of a leather strap well laid upon a bare back. He was one of the earliest adventurers who had dared to enter the El Dorado territory.

A man brave, but coarse in his mind, it was not unnatural that he should swear vengeance, not unnatural either that he should hasten to try to put his vows into action.

Crazy Abel had the care of an officer's quarters. He slept there like a watch dog, always alert and watchful, and this officer had been one of those who had inflicted the midnight punishment on Abel's assailant, and the assailant, knowing it, had marked the officer for vengeance. But the malevolent fellow disappeared suddenly and was forgotten.

The spring of 1848 came. Gold was discovered over at Sutter's old saw mill. Everybody on the whole coast was mightily excited. Wealth in piles tempted Stevenson's regiment to quit their service in the army with its pitiful 23 cents a day for pay and enter on the accumulation of fortunes that waited only for appropriation.

The temptation was not strong enough; loyalty had too firm a hold on those devoted fellows, who had already sacrificed too much and endured too much to permit them, remembering honor, to tarnish the spotless record of their patriotism by selfishness or wavering now.

It became necessary one day soon after the gold discovery for General Stevenson to send a dispatch across the country to a detached part of his command, and the officer whom Crazy Abel attended was chosen for the mission.

It was not considered a dangerous undertaking, and the soldier with his ward set out alone. But they did not go far through the wild country before they found themselves in ambush.

That man with his pent-up longing for revenge, supported by savage allies, made the first move in the camp of prisoners. The eyes of the captor sparkled with an unholy delight, and his threats of torture were such as only devils could conceive.

Upon a cliff, whose precipitous sides seemed to reach down to the very blackness of the earth's center, there he went on with his glee over the disarmed men in his presence. It isn't a cheerful recollection, the story of what officer and man endured there, till finally the last scene in the terrible experience came.

Crazy Abel, held by one of the Indians, seemed regardless of what went on. His chronic smile did not leave his countenance; he seemed quite as content as though at the camp mess table.

Over against a tree the soldier finally was placed, and while the savages danced demoniacally the vengeful white skin, as savage as they, brought his rifle to his shoulder, and holding it pointed at the breast of his prisoner, sneeringly mocked the soldier in his helplessness.

On the line of the cliff close by its edge stood the master and the victim. What joy he got out of his power! what jubilation the murderous scene gave those red men! Their mad manner grew, and grew, and grew, till suddenly it ended.

He who had held Crazy Abel loosened his grip for a moment to add a louder note to the death feast. That moment that savage was doomed. Over the cliff he tumbled headlong to perdition, and with a rush that seemed like the very flash of a sunstroak through the air Crazy Abel was upon the body of that man who but one moment ago had terrible vengeance within his very reach.

It was a vain effort that he made to withstand the assault. He toppled and he fell. Crazy Abel's arms were about him. Clasped together the two went down the precipice together.

He who had been looked upon as wholly lacking courage had proved his bravery in a way that could not have been in any wise more heroic. For the man whom he loved, for him who had given him kindness and protection, he had been willing to die—had cast himself to death and brought to his guardian deliverance and safety.—[N. Y. Times.

Conversation at Table.

A cheerful temper charms the stomach. Pleasant, social companions will help us to digest what might otherwise prove unmanageable.

An Englishman, without observing the laws of exercise or sleep, will digest an enormous dinner, and preserve his stomach because of his two hours of chat and good fellowship. Let him eat the same quantity in the rapid restaurant fashion, sitting alone, and he would soon be a wretched dyspeptic.

The influence of a quiet, social temper upon the stomach is one of the curious facts about digestion.

Blessed are the story-tellers, for they help us digest our dinners. A good story-teller, if his stories are clean, is a godsend. His best services are rendered at the table. Those of us who cannot tell a good story can bring to the table the funny papers.—[Dio Lewis.

Nocturnal Experiences.

Oft in the chilly night,
When bed-clothes snugly bound me,
I've heard the whiskered felines fight
In martial troops around me.
The spat of cats,
The hurled brickbats,
The careless word then spoken;
The eyes that shone
The back fence on,
The panes of glass now broken!
—[Philadelphia Item.

A VERY QUEER MAN.

One Who Will Not Die a Vanderbilt.

The other day as I was on my way to Buffalo over the Great Western, and while occupying a seat in the smoking-car for a few minutes, I found a paper parcel kicking around under my feet.

It was but natural that I should pick it up and make an examination, especially as the only man in the car sat at the far end.

What was my horror, when I came to unroll the paper, to find a package of greenbacks marked $5,000 staring me in the face!

It quite took my breath away and sent cold shivers up and down my spine.

It was my money. I had found it, and I would keep it.

But what on earth could I do with $5,000? It was too much for a poor man, and not enough for a rich one. It wasn't enough to skip the country on, and yet too much for a poor man to have in bank.

I was wondering if it wouldn't be best to put $200 in my pocket and throw $4,800 out of the window, when a third man made his appearance in the car.

He spoke to the man at the end and then came sauntering up to me and carelessly inquired:

"Haven't found a paper parcel containing $5,000, have you?"

"Why, yes, I picked it up off the floor two minutes ago."

"Oh, you did? I was sitting here, and I suppose the darned thing worked out of my overcoat pocket. That's three times I've lost that infernal package since I left Chicago. Allow me to present you with a $20 dollar bill for your honesty."

"Oh! no! no! I am not honest. I should have walked off with the whole boodle!"

"Well, I shouldn't have blamed you. In your place I'd have this money in my boot-legs long ago. Say, come back into the coach and have a sip of wine and a chat with me."

We went into the parlor car and he produced a flask and proved himself a whole-souled good-natured fellow.

We had been conversing for half an hour when the conductor came along with that same paper parcel, containing that same $5,000, and said to my friend:

"Hang it! Why can't you take care of this money? What's the use of leaving it lying around in this manner?"

"I declare, but I believe I did lay it down on the seat over there when I was unlocking my traveling bag! I told my brother I'd lose the infernal thing before I got to Buffalo, but he has an idea that express companies are not safe."

When the conductor had gone this absent-minded man turned to me with a pleading look on his face and said:

"My dear sir, please take care of this money for me until we reach Buffalo."

"But I'm a stranger to you."

"That's nothing. I shall certainly lose it on the train. Come, now, be a good fellow."

I took it to oblige him. At Niagara Falls he got off to secure a view, and when the train started up he was left behind. Before reaching Buffalo he telegraphed me:

"Am very sorry to trouble you, but hope you will wait in station until I arrive."

And I waited in the Buffalo station six long hours before he calmly slouched in and said:

"If I'd been you I'd gone off with the money, and perhaps taken the baggage with it. You don't know how grateful I am, and I want you to accept this diamond pin as a token of my esteem."

"But I——"

"I shall lose it within a week if you don't take it," he protested.

When he was ready to go I put the money in his overcoat pocket, fastened it with pins, and he went away saying:

"If I don't leave the overcoat somewhere I'll call right. Farewell, fellow-traveler, farewell!"—[Detroit Free Press.

THE THIRTEEN SUPERSTITION.

Its Strength and Prevalence, and Some Attempts to Cure It.

M. Loseride, who has lately published a volume of Propos de Table of the great French poet, was for many years the daily companion of the author of "Les Chatiments," and he tells us, among many other things, that Victor Hugo confessed to the possession of only one superstition.

Nothing could induce him to form one of thirteen at table.

Whenever a thirteenth arrived at the last moment it was M. Loseride's business to pick up his hat and depart.

The vitality of this hoary superstition, which no doubt originally grew out of the story of the last supper and of the tragic events which so quickly followed it, is remarkable.

Any one who takes the trouble to refer to the accepted fables may see for himself what is really the expectation of human life.

It will be found that, in order to obtain a mathematical probability that one out of a given thirteen healthy persons will expire during the following twelve months, the average age of the thirteen must, in default of the presence of one or two on the verge of centenarianism, be very great indeed.

It must, in fact, be eighty-eight years, and it is scarcely necessary to say that, in practice, the united years of a festive party of thirteen never amount to the requisite 1144.

The annual rate of mortality among males and females of all ages is only one in forty-one, and forty-one, therefore, instead of thirteen, should be held to be the unlucky number.

This has been demonstrated over and over again; yet the number thirteen still remains ominous to thousands of excellent people in all classes of life.

In Paris there are streets in which twelve bis does duty instead of thirteen, and the householders who thus ingeniously sought to circumvent fate would not for the world let the proper number be painted upon their doors.

Some years ago Prince Napoleon tried to laugh his countrymen out of the superstition, but his efforts did not benefit his cause, for, with characteristic perversity, he used to invite twelve friends to carouse with him on Good Friday, whereby he gravely scandalized right-feeling people, whatever their theological views.

In America similar but less aggressive attempts have been made to correct popular error, and numerous thirteen clubs have been established the members pledging themselves to dine thirteen at table on every opportunity.

In France, too, there is a thirteen club, the headquarters of which are at Senlis; and in England there is a little coterie of thirteen men who dine together monthly at a house numbered thirteen and pay 13s. each for their dinner, and 13d. each to the waiters.

Yet still the superstition is as lively as of yore, all over Europe and America, and probably it will continue to flourish and to make people uncomfortable until the end of time.

A State in Demand.

"Is there a resident of the State of New Jersey in this car?" shouted an excited passenger, poking his head in the door.

"I am a resident of that State, sir," replied a traveler, straightening himself up. "What can I do for you?"

"A man in the next car has got delirium tremens. What's best to be done?"—[New York Times.

SPANISH HUMOR.

Bright and Ready Repartee of the People—Their Skill in Story-Telling.

Spain is the country for good stories and proverbs; they are on the lips of all, old and young, high and low. Social position neither makes nor mars a man's success in this line. A muleteer guiding you across a desolate Sierra, a senator entertaining you in Madrid, a boatman of Cadiz, a major at Seville, everyone has a fund of anecdotes and repartee. Find fault with your Spanish servant, and he quotes a proverb, which is either so appropriate to the subject at hand, or at least so ingeniously appropriate that he turns your scolding into a laugh.

In general conversation a Spaniard introduces as many stories as an Irishman, and however old an anecdote may be, it is listened to with interest. The test of success is the manner of the story-teller, more than what he recounts, and he seeks rather to raise a laugh over a thrice told tale than to invent novelties. When personal adventures form the subject of narration, a careful adherence to truth is not deemed necessary.

I have heard a man keep a whole party amused for hours by recounting adventures worthy of Don Quixote or Baron Munchausen. Everyone hung on his words, applauded, laughed, and encouraged him to continue.

When he had taken his departure, and I remarked on the extraordinary nature of his experiences, I was met by the good remark, "Mentira," "Lies," and perceived that no one believed a word of his stories, but that the spirit and wit with which he had described all these imaginary scenes, had won the interest and applause of the whole company.

Medical science is at a very low ebb in Spain, and the Spaniards are never weary of cracking jokes on doctors. Le Sage makes Gil Blas say: "In this village I caught a fever, but as there was no doctor in the place, I soon recovered."

Spaniards will not allow that Le Sage really wrote Gil Blas, but declare he only translated the work of some unknown Spaniard; they say no foreigner could have hit off so well the national characteristics.

There is a Spanish print which represents two men in bed. One is supposed to be a sick man, the other his disease; beside the bed sits the doctor, shut-folded, laying about him vigorously with a thick stick. The man and his illness get beaten indiscriminately till one or the other succumbs. This too well illustrates the violent and haphazard treatment Spanish doctors give their unlucky patients.

The vice of avarice is very unpopular in Spain, the people being naturally extravagant and ostentatious.

The following story is a favorite, and a comparison of its moral with that of French stories of the same theme, shows the vast gulf that lies between the ways of thought of those neighboring nations:

A rich man married his four daughters, giving each one a large dowry. A year later he went to see them.

"How are you getting along?" asked he of the first.

"Father," answered she, "since my husband has had money he has taken to gambling; he neglects me and does nothing but play."

"Don't distress yourself," said her father, "in that way the money will soon be spent, then he will have to work, and you will both be happy."

He went on to his second daughter, who answered crying that her husband was always falling in love, and spent all his money in giving presents.

"Be easy," said the father, "when the money is gone he can give no more presents, he will have to work and will settle down into a good husband."

The third daughter complained that her husband had taken to drinking, and passed his life in taverns.

"Wait till he has to work for his money; he will then have nothing to spare for follies, and you will be happy," replied the father, unsympathetically, and he went on to his last daughter. She lamented bitterly over her husband's avarice; he would not give her a farthing, and nearly starved her.

"Alas! my poor, little one," cried he embracing her, "child of my heart, I see no help to my misery."

There is also the story of the miser who fell into a river.

A peasant seeing that the current would carry him away, held out his hand, crying:

"Give me your hand."

Give! he had never done such a thing in his life, and would sooner die than begin.

Luckily for him, the stream carried him close to a fisherman, who said:

"My man, take my hand."

As soon as it was a question of taking it was all right, and he was saved.

Though the Spaniard is generally as he was in the days of Alva, he does not mind making many jokes which strict people might consider irreverent, but though he does so himself, a foreigner must be careful how he approaches the subject of religion, for he is like a mother who will complain of her own spoilt child, but be mortally offended if any one else presumes to find fault with it.

Most people have heard the story of the brigand who went to confession, as Spanish brigands do, and who seeing a little silver box in the sleeve of the priest, relapsed and stole it.

"I accuse myself, father," said he immediately, "of having stolen a box."

"Well, my son, you must restore it."

"Would you like it, Father?"

"I no," replied the confessor offended at the suggestion.

"The thing is," resumed the penitent, "that I have offered it to its owner and he has refused it."

"Oh! then in that case, my son, you have done all that is necessary, and may keep it with a clear conscience."

A Spaniard always has an answer ready, if not a good one at any rate one which leaves his questioner apparently in the wrong.

The following is an instance of this sort of reckless repartee:

A priest was catechising some children, and while speaking of the miracle of the loaves and fishes, said by mistake that five thousand loaves just sufficed for five people.

"And did they not burst?" asked an irreverent boy, hoping to raise a laugh at his instructor's expense.

"No," replied the priest, promptly, "therein lay the miracle."

Spanish wit is seldom malicious, and there is such spontaneous child-like enjoyment of a joke among the people that it is barely possible to avoid joining in the laugh, even when it has been raised at your expense.

To be able to take a joke good-humoredly is a sure way to win popularity, and one I would recommend visitors not to neglect, for upon it depends much of the pleasure of a sojourn in this most interesting country.—[Brooklyn Magazine.

Unfounded Report.

Professor Snore, of the University of Texas, is such a learned man that he has continual spells of absent-mindedness.

"I am glad to see you. Why, there was a report all over town that you were dead," said one of the students to him a few days ago.

"You don't tell me so?"

"Yes, it was reported that you were dead and buried."

"I declare. Well, the report has not been confirmed yet, has it?"—[Texas Siftings.

WOMEN BEFORE THE CAMERA.

A Crusty Photographer Who Says He Doesn't Like Them There.

Most men look upon a photographer as a lucky dog anyway with easy, interesting work and a chance to meet more pretty women in a day than ordinary men do in a year. But the photographers themselves aver that there is a very different side of the story.

Of course everybody has heard how some women are easy to photograph and others difficult, and how actresses are the best of all, but the real feelings of photographers on the subject are not generally appreciated.

A member of the craft thus unbosoms his views on this interesting subject:

"Yes, that's just the way everybody imagines that photographers all have a picnic. In the first place, people think it a mighty lucrative business. Every small town has its rich grocer and butcher and lawyer and doctor, but never a wealthy photographer."

"But certainly some photographers make a great deal of money?"

"They may take in a good deal, but their net income is generally small. At a photographer's the ladies are trying to look their finest and prettiest, and they want the surroundings to accord. And then the chief trouble comes in. It's an awful nuisance to do business with women."

"How is that?"

"A woman is not only determined to look pretty, but she must look pretty after a certain peculiar fashion. She usually gets her ideas from some fine picture of a handsome woman, and she wants one just like that, without regard to whether that particular pose is fitted to her figure or not.

"If she is a short, pudgy person, she wants to look tight and graceful, and so she selects an airy pose from Ellen Terry or some slender woman, in the hope that she will make a similar appearance, and they won't be convinced.

"If they do finally consent to sit some other way they will keep that ideal pose in mind, and will be dissatisfied with the results.

"And even when you take them precisely as they wish, they object to paying for the picture."

"But don't you find it pleasant to meet so many handsome and agreeable women?"

"Handsome they may be, but seldom agreeable in a photographic gallery. They are never quite suited with the work, and well then with the price.

"The average man is not so solicitous. He knows that an expert is better able to decide matters of detail, and he leaves all such things to the operator.

"Of course, we have to be pleasant to the ladies, for the bulk of a photographer's custom is from them and children, and besides that the best way to attract the men is by exhibiting the pictures of handsome women, but for all that a photographer does not always feel as polite as he looks."

A Chapter of Errors.

Let me try a purely local joke. You know Dr. Crenshaw, the popular dentist? Think of his face carefully for a moment, and then follow me.

Some time ago the doctor went to Saul's restaurant to board a month. Saul heard his statement, and said to his waiter:

"This is Professor Bass, and I want you to take good care of him."

The doctor smiled and went in to dinner. The next day he said:

"Saul, you are too clever a man to be fooled; I am not Professor Bass; I am John C. Whitner."

Saul laughed, said he really could hardly tell at first whether he was Bass or Whitner, but he would change the account on his book to Whitner. The next day the doctor said:

"Saul, it might be awkward if you sent your bill to the wrong man. I'm not Whitner; I am Green, Dodd."

"Why, Mr. Dodd, I declare I thought it was you at first," said Saul, and the doctor went up to dinner. The next day Saul was watching for him.

"How are you to-day?" he said.

"You had better ask," said Crenshaw, "who I am. This thing has gone far enough, though. I am not Mr. Dodd; I am Darnell, formerly deputy United States attorney here."

The next day Saul stood on the sidewalk waiting for his good-looking boarder. He caught a policeman, and when he saw Dr. Crenshaw coming, asked the officer:

"Who is that coming up the street there

...nonia Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1886.

FIRE irrepressible Colonel William A. Sherrison, of Indiana, gave notice in the House of Washington in the early part of the week, that on Saturday, 18th inst., he would move for the consideration of his tariff bill. He feels confident, he says, that his motion will prevail. Mr. Randolph, on the other hand, thinks the motion will be defeated. The result in the Democratic House will not pass muster in the Republican Senate.

JUSTIN M'CARTHY, the distinguished Irish member of Parliament, delivered a lecture on Home Rule in Ireland, at the Academy of Music in Philadelphia on last Monday night, in the course of which he said: "It is worthy of note that since the Home Rule movement began we never had a Catholic leader.—Isaac Butt was an Episcopalian, William Shaw an Ulster Presbyterian, and Charles Stewart Parnell a staunch Episcopalian."

IT has taken a long time to ascertain the official vote of Texas at the late November election. The figures, or at least a part of them, are at last published and although they apply only to the office of State Treasurer, they substantially indicate the result as to the rest of the State ticket. The vote for Treasurer was as follows: Lubbock, Democrat, 230,399; Cleaves, Republican, 58,052.—Lubbock's majority, 172,347. It isn't much wonder that it required a month and a half after the vote was cast to get at the true inwardness of the Texas election.

UNITED STATES SENATOR SEWELL, of New Jersey has introduced into the Senate a bill for the redemption of the trade dollar. It provides that for a period of six months trade dollars, if not defaced, mutilated or stamped, shall be received at their face value in payment of all dues to the United States.—For the same period holders of trade dollars, on presentation of the same at the United States depositories, may receive in exchange a like amount in face value of standard silver dollars or subsidiary coin. The trade dollars so received shall not be re issued, but shall be recoined into standard dollars. Will this bill meet with the fate of the other bills heretofore introduced into one or the other branch of Congress upon this subject? We must only wait and see.

THE lower branch of Congress disposed of some very important business last week. It took up and passed, with some amendments, the bill regulating the count of the electoral vote for President and Vice President which passed the Senate at the last session. There may be some difficulty in the Senate as to the amendments to the bill made by the House, but the weight of opinion at Washington is that a satisfactory agreement will eventually be reached. Several attempts have heretofore been made to pass such a bill, the necessity for so doing having been rendered doubly urgent since the experience of the country with the Electoral Commission in 1877, which awarded the Presidency to Hayes, who was never elected, but the concurrence of both Houses in the same measure has never yet been secured. It is earnestly to be hoped that the good sense of Congress will not permit the present session to end on the 4th of March without the passage of this bill in such a shape as to prevent trouble and perhaps more serious results in the future.

A very exciting and hotly contested election for Mayor took place in Boston on last Tuesday. William O'Brien, who is an Irishman and a Democrat, was elected to the office last year and the year previous, and was this year nominated for a third term. It is conceded in Boston that he is the best mayor the city has had for twenty years. He has smashed the rings that had been plundering the people for years and has saved the tax payers hundreds of thousands of dollars. A Mr. Hart was his Republican opponent, and in order, as was thought, to make O'Brien's defeat certain, a workingman's candidate, named McNeill, was brought out, and Henry George, the defeated Labor and Land Reform candidate for Mayor of New York, went to Boston and delivered several speeches in McNeill's interest. The tax payers of Boston, however, stood manfully at the back of their fearless reform Mayor, and re-elected him by a majority which, although not so large as they gave him last year, is a most emphatic endorsement of his administration. The vote stood: O'Brien, 23,387; Hart, 18,719; McNeill, 3,564.—O'Brien's majority over Hart, 4,668, O'Brien's majority over both, 1,104.

IN reference to the bill introduced into Congress for the election of fourth class postmasters by the people, the New York *World* says:

"The details of Representative Grout's bill, providing for the election of fourth class postmasters by the people, may not be in all respects wise or practicable, but we believe the principle to be a good one.

"The President and the heads of departments should be something more than mere office-filling machines. Congressmen should be deprived of the prerogative they have usurped, of acting as office-brokers for their constituents, and thus be given more time in which to attend to their important and legitimate work as legislators. And the principle of home rule may very wisely be applied to the small postoffices, under provisions that shall take these 50,000 party agencies out of politics while preserving their necessary accountability to the department at Washington.

"Anything which tends to relieve executive and legislative officials from the dangerous and distracting power of appointment, to give the people the choice of their own servants, and to prevent removals for party reasons alone, will conduce to greater efficiency in the Administration, to greater purity in politics and to the domination of ideas and principles in the affairs of government."

FOR the next four years the representation in Democratic State Conventions will be composed of 365 delegates, which is an increase of nine over the present representation. This is caused by the increased Democratic vote in the State, Chauncey F. Black having received 13,842 more votes for Governor than Pattison received four years ago, when the present apportionment of delegates to the different counties was established.—Cambria will be entitled to an additional delegate, her representation being thus increased from *four* to *five*. The new apportionment will be made by the State Committee when it meets at Harrisburg in January.

A Baltimore dispatch dated on last Saturday, says that Cardinal Gibbons in writing the preface to a little book for the guidance of a temperance confraternity which has just been organized, expresses his views on the different methods adopted to repress intemperance as follows: "We approve of the confraternity, as it carries out the recommendations of the prelates of the last Plenary Council of Baltimore, entreating pastors in charge of parishes to establish temperance societies based on religion. There are three modes ordinarily proposed by advocates for the repression of intemperance. The first mode is by civil legislation, but this plan does not afford an adequate remedy, as experience abundantly demonstrates. Men can never be coerced or legislated into morality.—The second is by appeal to popular enthusiasm and emotional religion. But this system is equally inefficient, whatever may be the good intentions and the zeal of its advocates, for as soon as the excitement subsides the disease resumes its sway, and moral distempers are too deep-rooted to be eradicated by an enthusiastic harangue or by any appeal to the feelings. The third and only effectual method in our judgment by which intemperance can be repressed is by religious and moral influences, which not only appeal to the intellect and the heart, but which also impart grace to effect what unaided nature is unable of itself to accomplish."

IT is now said that General Beaver entertains a strong doubt in regard to the eligibility of Thomas V. Cooper to the office of Secretary of the Commonwealth. It was announced two or three weeks ago, by Cooper, himself, that he had been tendered the appointment and that he had accepted it. It seems, however, as it is alleged, that some of the Republican President Judges of Courts in different sections of the State, after having carefully examined the question, wrote to Beaver that, in their opinion, the Constitution interposed an absolute barrier to Cooper's promotion to the place. As a result of these letters from the Judges, or from advice from other sources equally entitled to respect, Beaver has not yet, or at least had not up to Monday last, determined in his own mind what he would do about the matter. When a doubt takes lodgment in Beaver's mind as to his constitutional right to make Cooper his Secretary of State, he had better drop him and take some other man whose right to hold the office is clear and indisputable. This course would clip the wings of Cooper's ambition and would no doubt be counter to Beaver's personal desires, but then the letter and spirit of the Constitution would be preserved, which is a matter of more importance than the political promotion of Cooper or any other man in the State would be if accomplished by its violation. If Cooper was the right kind of a man he wouldn't consent that Beaver should foist him into an office when his right under the Constitution to hold it is, to say the least, a question of grave and serious doubt among competent judges.

AT the last session of Congress the Senate passed what is known as the "Cullom Inter State Commerce bill," to prevent discrimination by railroads in freight charges and to correct other injurious practices by railroad corporations which are designed to rob and oppress the public. Judge Reagan, of Texas, who has long been a member of the House, had a bill before that body on the same subject known as the "Reagan bill," which he has been endeavoring for years to push through both branches of Congress. When the Cullom bill came to the House from the Senate and was taken up near the close of the session, the House without any debate substituted the Reagan bill for the Cullom bill, which threw the two bills into the hands of a committee of conference. Congress, however, adjourned finally before the conference had time to fully consider the differences between the houses and the matter stood in that unsettled way when Congress reassembled on the 6th of December. The conference then went to work at the two bills and last week succeeded by making some mutual concessions in reaching an agreement, and made a report to both houses which it is believed will be adopted with perhaps some slight changes. The conference bill is a compromise between the Cullom and the Reagan bills. "It provides," says, the New York *World*, for a commission of five persons (to be appointed by the President,) who shall hear complaints, investigate and enforce the requirements of the measure, which are chiefly: that there shall be no discrimination between persons and places, no higher rates for a shorter distance than a longer when the former is included in the latter, no pooling arrangements, and that the rates shall be published and not be increased in less than ten days' notice.—The Courts as well as well the Commission can be appealed to for redress." To this the *World* adds:

"Mild and reasonable as this bill is, it will be strenuously resisted. If it were not thus opposed it would scarcely be worth passing. An adequate reform measure will bear heavily against some existing interest that is adverse to the public welfare, and this interest is sure to combat it. But the principle of governmental restraint must prevail in the end. The people are stronger than the corporations. The creator is greater than the creature. The master should command the servant. And it is high time that these truths had a practical demonstration in the regulation of railway traffic."

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

President Cleveland's message opens with the usual survey of foreign relations and one-third of the message is devoted to their discussion.

Our Government, he says, has consistently maintained its relations of friendship toward all other powers and of neighborly interest toward those whose posessions are contiguous to our own. Few questions have arisen during the year with other Governments, and none of those are beyond the reach of settlement in friendly council. Concerning cruel treatment of inoffensive Chinese in the far west, the President says measures of restriction may be required, but the oppression of individuals of a special race should not be tolerated. Discussing the fisheries, he says the questions involved have given rise to international discussions not unaccompanied by irritation. While desirous that friendly relations should exist between the people of the United States and Canada, the action of Canadian officials during the past season toward our fishermen has been such as to threaten their continuance; and although disappointed in his efforts to secure a satisfactory settlement of the question, negotiations are still pending with reasonable hope of an acceptable conclusion by the end of the present congress.

DISCUSSION OF THE TARIFF.

Reaching domestic affairs, the first subject discussed is the tariff, and to this the President devotes a great deal of space, arguing that the necessity for the reduction of the tariff is more urgent than ever.

"The income of the Government," he says, "by its increased volume and through economies in its collection, is now more than ever in excess of public necessities. The application of the surplus to the payment of the public debt as is at our option subject to extinguishment, if continued at the rate which has lately prevailed, would retire that class of indebtedness within less than one year from this date. Thus a continuation of our present revenue system would soon result in the receipt of an annual income much greater than necessary to meet Government expenses with no indebtedness upon which it could be applied. We should then be confronted with a vast quantity of money, the circulating medium of the people, hoarded in the treasury when it should be in their hands, or we should be drawn into wasteful public extravagance with all the corrupting national demoralization which follows in its train.

But it is not the simple extent of this surplus and its threatened attendant evils which furnish the strongest argument against our present scale of federal taxation. Its worst phase is the exaction of such a surplus through a perversion of the relations between the people and their Government, and a dangerous departure from the rules which govern the right of federal taxation. Good government, and especially the government of which every American citizen boasts, has for its objects the protection of every person within its care in the greatest liberty consistent with the good order of society, and his perfect security in the enjoyment of his earnings with the least possible diminution for public needs.—When more of the people's substance is exacted through the form of taxation than is necessary to meet the just obligations of the Government and the expense of its economical administration, such exaction becomes ruthless extortion and a violation of the fundamental principles of a free Government. The indirect manner in which these exactions are made has a tendency to conceal their true character and their extent. But we have arrived at a stage of superfluous revenue which has aroused the people to a realization of the fact that the amount raised professedly for the support of the Government is paid by them absolutely, if added to the price of the things which supply their daily wants, as if it was paid at fixed periods into the hands of the tax-gatherer.

THE CUTTING CASE.

Referring to the Cutting case, he says the incident has disclosed a claim of jurisdiction by Mexico, novel in our history, whereby any offence committed anywhere by a foreigner, penal in the place of his commission, and of which the Mexican is an object, may, if the offender be found in Mexico, be tried and punished in conformity with Mexican laws. This jurisdiction was sustained by the courts of Mexico and approved by the executive branch of that Government upon the authority of a Mexican statute. The appellate court in releasing Mr. Cutting, decided that the abandonment of the complaint by the Mexican citizen aggrieved by the alleged crime, (a libelous publication) removed the basis of further prosecution, and declared justice to have been satisfied by the enforcement of a small part of the sentence. The admission of such a pretension, the President argues, would be attended with serious results, invasive of the jurisdiction of this Government, and highly dangerous to our citizens in foreign lands; therefore he has denied it, and protested against its attempted exercise as unwarranted by the principles of the law and international usages.

A sovereign has jurisdiction of offences which take effect within his territory, although concocted or commenced outside of it; but the right is denied of any foreign sovereign to punish a citizen of the United States for an offence consummated on our own soil in violation of our laws, even though the offence be against a subject or citizen of such sovereign. The Mexican statute in question makes the claim broadly, and the principle, if conceded, would make a dual responsibility in the citizen, and lead to inextricable confusion, destructive to that certainty in the laws which is an essential of liberty.

When citizens of the United States voluntarily go into a foreign country they must abide by the laws there in force, and will not be protected by their own Government from the consequences of an offence against those laws committed in such foreign country, but watchful care and interest of this Government over its citizens are not relinquished because they have gone abroad, and if charged with crime committed in the foreign land, a fair and open trial, conducted with decent regard for justice and humanity, will be demanded for them.

The President trusts that in the interests of good neighborhood the statute referred to will be so modified as to eliminate the present possibilities of danger to the peace of the two countries.

LABOR AND SUPERFLUOUS REVENUE.

Those who toil for daily wages are beginning to understand that capital, though sometimes vaunting its importance and clamoring for the protection of the Government, is dull and sluggish, till, touched by the magical hand of labor, it springs into activity, furnishing an occasion for federal taxation and gain, the value which enables it to bear its burden. And the laboring man is thoughtfully inquiring whether in these circumstances, and considering the tribute he constantly pays into the public treasury as he supplies his daily wants, he receives his fair share of advantages. There is also a suspicion abroad that the surplus of our revenues indicates abnormal and exceptional business profits, which, under the system which produces such surplus, increase without corresponding benefit to the people at large, the vast accumulations of a few among our people whose fortunes, rivaling the wealth of the most favored in antidemocratic nations, are not the outgrowth of a steady, plain and industrious republic.

Our farmers, too, and those engaged directly and indirectly in applying the products of agriculture, see day by day and as often as the daily wants of their households recur, they are forced to pay excessive and needless taxation, while their products struggle in foreign markets with the competition of nations which, by allowing a freer exchange of productions than we permit, enable their people to sell for prices which distress the American farmer.

As every patriotic citizen rejoices in the constantly increasing pride of our people in American citizenship and in the glory of our national achievements and progress, a sentiment prevails that the leading strings useful to a nation in its infancy may well be to a great extent discarded in the present stage of American ingenuity, courage and fearless self-reliance.

And for the privilege of indulging this sentiment with true American enthusiasm, our citizens are quite willing to forego an idle surplus in the public treasury.

And all the people know that the rate of federal taxation upon imports to-day in time of peace is but little less, while on some articles of necessary consumption it is actually more than was imposed by the grievous burden willingly borne, at a time when the Government needed millions to maintain by war the safety and integrity of the Union.

It has been the policy of the Government to collect the principal part of its revenues by a tax upon imports, and no change in this policy is desirable. But the present condition of affairs constrains our people to demand that by revision of our revenue laws the receipts of the Government shall be reduced to the necessary expense of its economical administration; and this demand should be recognized and obeyed by the people's representatives in the legislative branch of the Government.

READJUSTING THE BURDENS.

In readjusting the burdens of federal taxation, a sound public policy requires that such of our citizens as have built up large and important industries under present conditions should not be injured and to their injury deprived of advantages to which they have adapted their business; but if the public good requires it, they should be content with such consideration as shall deal fairly and cautiously with their interests, while the just demand of the people for relief from needless taxation is honestly answered.

A reasonable and timely submission to such a demand should certainly be possible without disastrous shock to any interest; and a cheerful concession sometimes averts abrupt and heedless action, often the outgrowth of impatience and delayed justice.

Due regard should also be accorded in any proposed readjustment to the interests of American labor, so far as they are involved. We congratulate ourselves that there is among us no laboring class fixed within unyielding bounds and doomed under all conditions to the inexorable fate of daily toil. We recognize in labor a chief factor in the wealth of the republic, and we treat those who have it in their keeping as citizens entitled to the most thoughtful regard and careful attention. This regard and attention should be awarded them, not only because labor is the capital of our workingmen, justly entitled to its share of Government favor, but for the further and not less important reason that the laboring man, surrounded by his family in his humble home, as a consumer, is vitally interested in all that cheapens the cost of living and enables him to bring within the domestic circle additional comforts and advantages.

The relation of the workingman to the revenue laws of the country and the manner in which it palpably influences the question of wages, should not be forgotten in the justifiable prominence given to the proper maintenance of the supply and protection of well paid labor. And these considerations suggest such arrangement of Government revenues as shall reduce the expenses of living while it does not curtail the opportunity for work, nor reduce the compensation of American labor and grievously affect its condition and the dignified place it holds in the estimation of the people.

FARMERS AND AGRICULTURISTS.

But our farmers and agriculturists—those who from the soil produce the things consumed by all—are perhaps more directly and plainly concerned than any other of our citizens, in a just and careful system of federal taxation. Those actually engaged in and more remotely connected with this kind of work number nearly one-half of our population. None labor harder or more continuously than they. No enactments limit their hours of toil, and no interposition of the Government enhances to any great extent the value of their products. And yet for many of the necessaries and comforts of life, which the most scrupulous economy enables them to bring into their homes, and for their implements of husbandry they are obliged to pay a price largely increased by an unnatural profit, which, by the action of the Government, is given to the more favored manufacturers. I recommend that, keeping in view all these considerations, the increasing and unnecessary surplus of national income annually accumulating, be released to the people, by an amendment to our own revenue laws, which shall cheapen the price of the necessaries of life and give free entrance to such imported materials as by American labor may be manufactured into marketable commodities. Nothing can be accomplished, however, in the direction of this much-needed reform, unless the subject is approached in a patriotic spirit of devotion to the interests of the entire country and with a willingness to yield something for the public good.

While on the subject of tariff and revenue, the President especially directs the attention of Congress to the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury touching the simplification and amendment of the laws relating to the collection of revenues.

—In Lyons county, Ken., a few days ago, Sheriff Boyd and a posse attempted to arrest William and John Morrison for a breach of the peace. The Morrisons fortified themselves in their house, and thirty shots were exchanged, Sherfi Boyd finally killed William Morrison, and John was captured. None of the posse were wounded.

—Robert Emmet King, aged twenty-two years, who is serving a six years' sentence in a Missouri penitentiary for having stolen $48,000 from the Sedalia Savings Bank, has prepared a statement of the cause of his fall He sets forth that he entered the bank as a bookkeeper at the age of fourteen years, and at seventeen began to drink and gamble. Losing his own money he took from the bank's funds and covered his tracks by false entries. For five years he did this, until he had taken $48,000. He then took a $10,000 package and fled to Canada, but was persuaded to return by his father and his sentence to prison followed.

Good Results in Every Case.

D. A Bradford, wholesale paper dealer, of Chattanooga Tenn., writes that he was seriously afflicted with a severe cold that settled on his lungs; had tried many remedies without benefit. Being induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, did so and was entirely cured by use of a few bottles. Since which time he has used it in his family for all Coughs and colds with best results. This is the experience of thousands whose lives have been saved by this wonderful discovery. Trial bottles free at E. James Drug Store.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—Dakota wants women and is getting them pretty fast. Statistics show that the birth proportion is about three girls to one boy

—Archbishop Elder, of Cincinnati, has issued an order forbidding Catholic singers in that city to sing in Jewish or Protestant churches.

—Professor Woodrow, who was tried for holding evolution doctrines, has been removed from the chair of Science in connection with Revelation, which he filled in the Theological Seminary, Columbia, S. C.

—Rev. J. T. Bagwell, a prominent clergyman of the Methodist Curch at Winston, N. C., has been expelled by the curch for holding improper relations with a female member of his congregation.

—Wm. Bond, cook for the camp at a ranche, in Pueblo county, Colorado, was found on Monday morning lying dead, face downward, in the camp fire. It is supposed he had an epileptic fit and fell into the fire.

—Seven missionaries sailed on Thursday, week, from New York for the Congo country, Central Africa. They form the third company sent out this year by Bishop Taylor's Self-supporting Missionary Society.

—Texas is called the "Lone Star" State because the seal of State adopted by the Constitution of 1845 consists of a star of five points, encircled by an olive and live-oak branches' and the words "The State of Tex."

—Senator Jones, of Fla., is still in Detroit, and declines to say when he will go to washington. from certain messages received at Washington from the Senator his friends are inclined to believe that his mind has become unsettled.

—A Cedar Springs, Mich., young man called on a young woman the other evening and fell asleep in his chair with one arm around her waist. When he awoke he found that he was embracing a churn, and that the girl had gone.

—It is reported from Dallas, Texas, that coal in immense quantities has been discovered in Henderson and South counties in that State. In the former county one vein is twenty feet in diameter and only thirty feet below the surface.

—The largest bridge in the world is in China. Its roadway is 70 feet wide and 70 feet high. There are 300 arches, and each of the pillars, which are 75 feet apart, bears a pedestal on which is the figure of a lion 21 feet long made out of one block of marble.

—The question of "How many yards make a foot?" was sprung on a school teachers' convention in Ohio recently, and thirty four teachers handed in their answers "three," with the proud consciousness of having knocked the spots off old mathematics in the first round.

—Among the passengers of the steamer Fulda, which arrived at New York on Sunday of last week, were a party of forty men, women and children. They were Gustave Pleth, his wife, his five sons and their wives and twenty eight grandchildren. They are going to Knife River, Dakota.

—Information received at Pittsburg leads to the belief that S. B. W. Gill, a once prominent attorney of that city, who disappeared some years ago after losing or spending $300,000 belonging to widows, orphans and others, of which he was custodian, has died in Belfast, Ireland.

—The crop report of the Department of Agriculture says: The December returns of average farm prices, by counties, show material reduction as compared in values of the crops of 1885, in wheat, rye and barley. Corn has made an advance nearly equivalent to the percentage of reduction in quantity and oats.

—The Nobel Brothers, Who have the monopoly of the oil production of the Caucasus, have in view the elimination of the American product. Prince Bismark, who some years ago established a powder factory on his estate at Varzin, transferred it recently to the Nobel Brothers, with the essential proviso, however, that the dividends should be paid regularly,

—A special dispatch from Montreal to the New York *Evening Post* says that Madame Francois Boulanger, of Nataskowan, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, gave birth in November to four children, all healthy. The year previous she became the mother of triplets, and the year before that of twins, making nine children within two years and a few months.

—A brutal and bold outrage was committed in St. Louis in broad day light on last Tuesday. Two men entered the residence of John W. Gunning, a clerk in the probate court, and overpowered Mrs. Gunning. They then carried her out to a carriage, drove to a secluded place in the suburbs of the city and repeatedly outraged her. The men have been arrested.

—The other day a passenger train on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad in Iowa ran over and killed a number of skunks, but the victims had an instant revenge, for the odor that pervaded the car made the passengers feel that life was not worth living. And the train men are willing to make affidavit that they could hang overcoats on the smell anywhere outside the cars.

—Joseph Seaman, of Reading, met a friend on the street in that city on Monday, who had a bottle which he jokingly said contained old rye, and offered Seaman a drink. Seaman placed the bottle to his mouth, and before he could be stopped drank some of its contents, which proved to be ammonia. His stomach and intestines were so badly burned that he became unconscious at once. His injuries will prove fatal.

—Mrs. Tamar Reynolds died in New York on Sunday aged ninety-seven years. She left a daughter seventy three years old. In 1804 Mrs. Reynolds lived with her parents at Richmond Hill, and among her favorite recitals of the past was her story of how, in that year, her residence was opposite that of Aaron Burr, whom she remembered well, and how, on the morning of that fatal day upon which he slew Alexander Hamilton, she opened the gate for him as he rode out from home to the fatal meeting.

WOMEN

Needing renewed strength, or who suffer from infirmities peculiar to their sex, should try

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

QUALITY PURITY NOT QUANTITY. On Every Bottle. Trade Mark.

THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine combines Iron with pure vegetable tonics, and is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives. It Enriches and Purifies the Blood, Stimulates the Appetite, Strengthens the Muscles and Nerves—in fact, thoroughly Invigorates.

Clears the complexion, and makes the skin smooth. It does not blacken the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*all other Iron medicines do.*

MRS. ELIZABETH BUHS, 71 Farwell Ave., Milwaukee, Wis., says, under date of Dec. 26th, 1884: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters, and it has been more than a doctor to me, having cured me of the weakness ladies have in life. Also cured me of Liver Complaint, and now my complexion is clear and good. Has also been beneficial to my children."

MRS. LOUISA C. BRADDON, East Lockport, N. Y., says: "I have suffered untold misery from Female Complaints, and could obtain relief from nothing except Brown's Iron Bitters."

Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

Is Life Worth Living?

That depends upon the Liver, for if the Liver is inactive the whole system is out of order—the breath is bad, digestion poor, head dull or aching, energy and hopefulness gone, the spirits are depressed, a heavy weight exists after eating, with general despondency and the blues. The Liver is the housekeeper of the health; and a harmless, simple remedy that acts like Nature, does not constipate afterwards or require constant taking, does not interfere with business or pleasure during its use, makes Simmons Liver Regulator a medical perfection.

I have tested its virtues personally, and know that for Dyspepsia, Biliousness and Throbbing Headache, it is the best medicine the world ever saw. Have tried forty other remedies before Simmons Liver Regulator, and none of them gave more than temporary relief, but the Regulator not only relieved but cured.

H. H. JONES, Macon, Ga.

MISS ROSE CLEVELAND'S

[Sister of the President.]

New Story in January Godey.

—GODEYS'—

LADIES' BOOK

FOR 1887

Sample copy 15 cents.

$2.00 A YEAR

ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

Beautiful premiums to every subscriber.

TERMS TO CLUBS.

Extra premiums to club raisers.

2 copies.....$3.50
3 copies.....4.50
4 copies.....7.75

For list of Premiums and terms to larger clubs, send for Sample Copy, which will give you full information.

GODEY'S, at the present time, is admitted by press and people to be superior to any ladies' magazine in America, having the greatest variety of departments, ably edited.

The literary features are: Serials, Novelettes, Short Stories, Charades, Poems, etc.

Among the popular authors who will contribute to Godey are: J. V. Prichard, Miss Emily Reed, Jno. Churchill, William Miller Butler, Emily Lennox, and others.

Engravings appear in every number, of subjects by well known artists, and produced by the newest processes. In its colored fashions Godey's leads in color and style. Both mantlettes and home dress makers accord them the foremost position.

Paper Patterns are one of the important features of this magazine; each subscriber being allowed to select their own pattern every month, an item alone more than covering the subscription price.

Practical Hints upon Dressmaking show how garments can be renovated and made over by the patterns given.

Practical Hints for the Household show young housekeepers how to manage the culinary department with economy and skill.

Fashion Notes, at Home and Abroad, delight every lady's heart.

The colored and Black Work Designs give all the newest ideas for fancy work.

The Cooking Recipes are under the control of an experienced housekeeper.

The Architectural Department is of practical utility, careful estimates being given with each plan.

CLUB RAISERS' PREMIUMS.

GODEY'S has arranged to give elegant Silver Plated Ware of superior workmanship as premiums, the value of which in some instances reaches over $25 for one premium. Send 15c. for sample copy which will contain Illustrated Premiums with full particulars and terms. Address—

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK,
Philadelphia, Pa.

In Club with this paper, Godey's and the Freeman Price, $3 00 which should be sent to the office of this paper.

Jennie June's Society Letters in Godey's Lady's Book

Pennsylvania Agricultural Works, York, Pa.

Farquhar's Standard Engines & Saw Mills.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

Address A. B. FARQUHAR, York, Pa.

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Blairsville, Pa., Ladies' Seminary.

Beautiful grounds, commodious building heated by steam, healthful location, thorough instruction. Eight resident teachers. Furnished room, board, light, and tuition in regular course.

$200 PER YEAR.

Special advantages in Art and Music. Thirty-fifth year begins Sept. 8th, 1886. For Catalogue, apply to Rev. T. R. EWING, D. D., Principal.

July 23, 1886.

Private Sale

-OF-

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

I will sell at private sale my one third interest in the following lands lyingin Cambria and Allegheny counties viz:

One-third interest in a tract of land situated in Summerhill township, Cambria county, Pa., containing three hundred and sixty-seven acres, more or less, underlaid with several good veins of bituminous coal, a survey has been through this property from South Fork to Bedford for a railroad.

Also, one-third interest in an undivided tract of land owned by Anna B. McGonigle and John E. Scanlan (both being now deceased) containing one hundred acres, more or less, underlaid with a good vein of iron ore making 40 per cent. of Iron, situated in Portage Township, Cambria co., Pa.

Also, one-third interest in two lots of ground situated in the town of Portage, in Portage twp., Cambria county, Pa.

Also, one-third interest in a tract of land situated in Washington township, Cambria county, Pa., containing Six Hundred and Forty Acres, underlaid with three veins of good Coal, a vein of Fire Clay, and Ore

Also, one-third interest in two lots of ground situated in Allegheny county, Pa., about five minutes' walk from East Liberty station, on the Penna. R. R., there being two good Plank Dwelling Houses erected thereon, with good cellars and good water.

The same will be sold free of all incumbrancee and a good title guaranteed. For further particulars call on or addrasss, C. A. McGONIGLE, Hemlock, Cambria co., or my attorney E. G. KERR, Ebensburg, Pa.

9t.

CARL RIVINIUS

—PRACTICAL—

WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,

—AND DEALER IN—

Watches. Clocks,

—JEWELRY.—

Silverware, Musical Instruments

—AND—

Optical Goods.

Sole Agent

—FOR THE—

Celebrated Rockford WATCHES.

Columbia and Fredonia Watches.

In Key and Stem Winders.

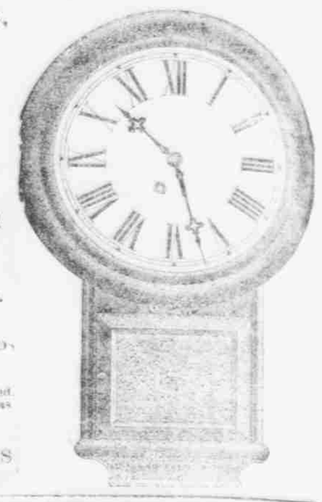
LARGE SELECTION OF ALL KINDS of JEWELRY always on hand.

My line of Jewelry is unsurpassed. Come and see for yourself before purchasing elsewhere.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

CARL RIVINIUS

Ebensburg, Nov. 17, 1886.



MARLIN MAGAZINE RIFLE Best In The World

For large or small game—32 calibre, 40 grains powder; 38 cal. 55 gr.; 40 cal. 60 gr.; 45 cal. 70 and 85 gr. The strongest shooting rifle made. Perfect accuracy guaranteed and the only absolutely safe rifle on the market. Prices reduced. **BALLARD** Gallery, Sporting and Target Rifles, world renowned. The standard for target shooting, hunting, and shooting galleries. All calibres from 22 to 45. Made in fourteen different styles, prices from $18.00 up. Send for illustrated catalogue.

MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO., - New Haven, Conn.

Two targets made with one of our 22 calibre rifles, twenty consecutive shots after fifty shots had already been fired and no cleaning during the entire seventy shots. These guns carry off nearly all the prizes at target matches because they are always accurate and reliable.

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T. W. DICK,

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G. L. JOHNSTON, M. J. BUCK, A. W. BUCK.

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Money Received on Deposit.

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AT ALL ACCESSIBLE POINTS.

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OLD HARTFORD

FIRE INSURANCE COM'Y.

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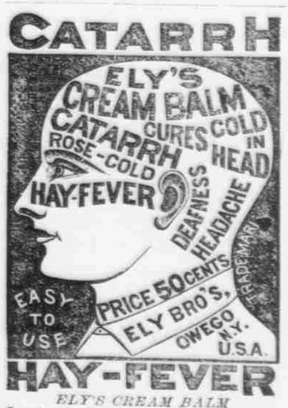
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office in Collonade Row, on Centre street.

GEO. M. READE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office on Centre street.

M. D. KITTELL,
Attorney-at-Law.
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office Armory Building, opp. Court House.

CATARRH



HAY-FEVER

ELY'S CREAM BALM

Is not a liquid, snuff or powder. Applied into nostrils is quickly absorbed. It cleanses the head. Allays inflammation. Heals the sores. Restores the senses of taste and smell. 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents.

ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N.Y.

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Young Men and Boys, Media, Penn

12 miles from Philadelphia. Fixed price covers every expense, even books, &c. No extra charges. No incidental expenses. No examination for admission. Complete experienced teachers, all men, and all graduates. Special opportunities for slow students to advance rapidly. Special drill for dull and backward boys. Patrons or students may select any studies or choose the regular English, Scientific, Business, Classical or Civil Engineering course. Students fitted at Media Academy are now in Harvard, Yale, Princeton and ten other Colleges and Polytechnic Schools. 10 students sent to college in 1883, 15 in 1884, 10 in 1885, 10 in 1886. A graduating class in the commercial department every year. A Physical and Chemical Laboratory, Gymnasium and Ball Ground. 1,000 vols. added to the Library in 1885. Media has seven churches and a temperance charter which prohibits the sale of all intoxicating drinks. For new illustrated circular address the Principal and Proprietor, SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE, A. M., (Harvard Graduate) Media, Pa.

NATURE'S CURE FOR CONSTIPATION,

A RELIABLE REMEDY For Sick Stomach, For Torpid Liver, Bilious Headache, Costiveness, Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient.

It is certain in its effects. It is gentle in its action. It is palatable to the taste. It can be relied upon to cure, and it cures by assisting, not by outraging, nature. Do not take violent purgatives your-selves or allow your children to take them, always use this elegant pharmaceutical preparation, which has been for more than forty years a public favorite. *Sold by druggists everywhere.*

Sick-Headache, AND DYSPEPSIA.

Agents Wanted Everywhere.

ELEGANT PORTRAITS!

FREE TO ...

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ROAD RUIN

and effects of drinking. Information sent free. Address with stamp, HOME MFG. CO., Box 2187 Boston, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED.

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Board and Tuition for the Scholastic Year, $200.

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CHEAPEST and BEST Prices Reduced.

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over 2,000 pages, fully illustrated. Agents wanted. Circulars free. A. J. Holman & Co., Phila

WANTED—Ladies and gentlemen in city or country to take light work at their own homes. $3 to $4 a day can be made. Work

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, - - DEC. 17, 1886.

Cresson and Coalport R. R. Schedule.

LEAVES—NORTHWARD.

	Mail A. M.	Exp. P. M.	Mixed P. M.
Cresson,	9.10	1.45	4.39
W. Cresson,	9.27	2.00	4.56
Loretto,	9.32	2.06	5.02
Ashville,	9.42	2.17	5.14
Burnt Mills,	9.50	2.26	5.22
Dysarts,	9.57	2.33	5.31
Condron,	10.00	2.37	5.36
Irish,	10.04	2.41	5.41
Foust,	10.08	2.45	5.46
Frugality,	10.17	2.54	5.57
Fallen Timber,	10.25	3.03	6.08
Flynn City,	10.34	3.12	6.18
Coalport,	10.45	3.24	6.30
Rossbud,	10.45	3.24	6.30
Irvona,	10.45	3.24	6.40

LEAVES SOUTHWARD.

	Mail A. M.	Exp. P. M.	Mixed A. M.
Irvona,	11.00	3.40	5.00
Rossbud,	11.05	3.45	5.08
Coalport,	11.07	3.48	5.12
Flyn City,	11.16	3.57	5.26
Fallen Timber,	11.25	4.07	5.41
Frugality,	11.33	4.15	5.54
Foust,	11.42	4.24	6.07
Condron,	11.48	4.30	6.14
Dysarts,	11.50	4.33	6.21
Burnt Mills,	11.54	4.37	6.26
Ashville,	12.00	4.45	6.33
Ansbury,	12.08 P. M.	3.06	7.18
Dawson,	12.15	5.13	7.25
Wilbwood,	12.22	5.07	7.07
Cresson,	12.49	5.25	7.30

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—The deer season ended on Wednesday.

—For fine fresh oysters go to the Sugar Bowl.

—Our merchants are beginning to unpack their Christmas goods.

—Go and see the new goods received at Carl Rivinius'.

—Some very fine twelve inch ice is being packed by owners of ice houses.

—If you want a nice muff for $1.00 go to Mrs. R. E. Jones'.

—Mr. George Krug, whose barn burned down a short time ago has commenced the erection of a new one.

—Barkers have the largest and best assortment of silk handkerchiefs and mufflers ever seen in Ebensburg.

—Mr. George Roberts returned last week from an extended trip to the West. He is well pleased with his trip.

—Jacob J. Fite, a railroad brakeman, lost his right arm at Altoona on Monday last by having it crushed between the bumpers.

—Wanted—Homes for two boys, one ten years old and one one year old, also one girl three years old, all at the almshouse.

—Barkers have a good assortment of horse and rubber blankets.

—Horse buyers have been in the neighborhood for several days and have bought quite a number of horses. Prices are said to be low.

—If you want to keep warm this weather buy an overcoat. The place to get an overcoat is at the Golden Eagle Clothing House, Altoona, Pa.

—Wanted—Lumber in trade for a new Portable steam sawmill, 25 horse-power, 60 inch saw, 40 foot carriage, and 80 foot ways. Apply to this office.

—The Oil City *Blizzard* thinks that "An editor is something like an old well. Both are bored, both frequently come in dry, both get shot, and both are damned when they fail to respond."

—A job lot of white hemstitch handkerchiefs for 30 cts. at Mrs. R. E. Jones'.

—A passenger train on the Bald Gap railroad jumped the track, on Monday last near Glasgow, and went down over a steep embankment. Four passengers were hurt but not seriously.

—For a fine gold pen, pencil or toothpick, suitable for Holiday presents, go to Carl Rivinius'.

—Three deer which had been chased from their mountain retreat by dogs and hunters dashed through the streets of Ligonier, Westmoreland county, the other day in their flight for safe quarters.

—For Christmas candies go to the Sugar Bowl.

—Col. James Bolton died at his boarding house in Lancaster, Pa., on Monday last, aged 81 years. The deceased, in the days of the Old Portage Railroad, was assistant superintendent of that road, and for a time resided in Hollidaysburg.

—You can get a nice fleece lined glove worth 25 cts. for 10 cts. at Mrs. R. E. Jones' All wool cashmere gloves from 20 cts. up.

—Daniel McGough, Sr., of Croyle township, was appointed Mercantile Appraiser by the County Commissioners, on Friday last. Mr. McGough is thoroughly competent to perform the duties and his appointment gives general satisfaction.

—Barkers, this week, will receive some more of those dressing and manicure sets—just the thing for Holiday presents.

—We learn from Captain J. H. Boyts, Vice President and General Manager of the Cresson and Clearfield Railroad, that the building of the branch road, for which surveys have been made, from Ashville to Chest Creek, will be commenced as soon as the weather permits and pushed to an early completion.

—The Jury Commissioners will meet on the second Monday of January next to fill the jury wheel for the ensuing year, instead of on the first Monday as heretofore. The order was made by Judge Johnston for the reason that on the first Monday he will be holding Argument Court and could not be present.

—Barkers have a large lot of gent's kid, cloth and buck gloves, also ladies' kid and cloth gloves.

—The excellent sleighing that will be here as soon as the roads get broken should bring a great many people to town. Every person visiting this place should remember that at John Owens' store on High street, dry goods, dress goods, boots and shoes, groceries and provisions are always sold at the very lowest prices.

—The largest and best stock of overcoats ever brought to Central Pennsylvania is now to be seen at the Golden Eagle Clothing House, Altoona, Pa.

—John Symons, of Hollidaysburg, threw on his fireplace, for a back log, a large unsplit oak stick with a hole in a decayed knot on one side of it. Before the log began to blaze three rattlesnakes of a good size crawled out of the hole. Symons killed them with a pair of tongs. They had twenty one rattles among them.

—Young folks, those gold spectacles at Carl Rivinius' will make your parents or grand-parents a nice Christmas present.

—Mr. Peter Adams, formerly of Clearfield township, this county, from which place he removed to Altoona about six weeks ago, died at the latter place on Monday last of Typhoid pneumonia. The remains of the deceased were taken to St. Augustine and interred in the cemetery at that place. The deceased was about 39 years of age.

—For candies and nuts go to the Sugar Bowl.

—A silver dollar weighs very nearly an ounce, hence any letter not heavier than a dollar can go for a single two cent stamp. Five nickels and a small copper cent will also give an ounce. Any thing sealed requires postage at the rate of two cents per ounce, and anything written must be paid for at the same rate, whether sealed or not.

—Remember that you can buy all kinds of jewelry, gold and silver watches, silver ware, musical instruments, etc., cheaper at Carl Rivinius' than elsewhere in the county.

—Mr. Andrew Hileman, of this place has completed his livery stable at Gallitzin, and on Wednesday afternoon took his stock overland to that place. Andy is a very worthy young man and we wish him success.

—Messrs. John Ludwig & Sons last week killed the boss porkers in this locality. The old gentleman killed two, the aggregate weight of which was eight hundred pounds; Samuel killed two we ighing seven hundred and fifty five pounds, and Felix killed three weighing seven hundred and thirty four pounds. Their buckwheat may not hold out, but there is no danger of them running short of gravy.

—On Monday, 13th inst. a motion was made in court to appoint a trustee to sell real estate of F. X. Christy, deceased. Geo. M. Reade, Esq. appearing for Dr. J. T. Christy, D. McLaughlin & Son for F. J. Christy the executor, W. H. Sechler and M. D. Kittell for G. A. Christy and the other heirs. It was finally agreed that Sherriff Gray be appointed trustee. The property to be sold is appraised at over $48,000.

—Barkers have a lot of ladies' and children's hoods, which they are selling at about half their real value, for the purpose of cleaning out the stock.

—A shocking accident occurred at the residence of Mr. John Mosel, in Saxton, Bedford county, Sunday about noon. Mr. Mosel is employed at the furnace and was at work, and his wife had gone out of the house to a neighbor's to get some milk, leaving two children at home, one aged 3 years and the other a baby aged 16 months. During her absence the children got to playing near the stove, when the baby's clothing caught fire and the child was burnt to death almost instantly.

—For fine tobacco and choice cigars go to the Sugar Bowl.

—On Saturday last a party of hunters from McVeytown went to Beatty's Knob, back of Milroy, and one of the number, A. J. Jenkins, shot three deer with one bullet. Two of them were killed outright, and the third ran for about half a mile when it fell dead. When Mr. Jenkins shot he saw but two of them, which were standing abreast, but did not think of killing more than one. The bullet passed through the bodies of both and struck the third, which was lying down a short distance beyond those at which he directed his aim.—*Lewistown Free Press.*

—Did you ever stand over a wash tub in which clothes were being washed with common brown rosin soap? If so, try DREYFOOPEL'S BORAX SOAP next washday, and note the difference. The best is the cheapest always.

—A mail bag from Morrison's Cove was stolen from the baggage car on the Hollidaysburg branch railroad, near Altoona, on Monday evening last about 7 o'clock, while the baggage master was out acting as flagman. The next day the pouch was found lying in a vacant lot in Altoona, near the public school building, it having been cut open and its contents taken. A number of letters were also found, all torn to pieces. The bag contained about fifty letters and a lot of papers. A reward of fifty dollars is offered by the railroad company for the apprehension of the thief.

—Look at the fine selection of gold watches for ladies and gentlemen, suitable for presents for the Holidays, at Carl Rivinus.

—George Aukenbauer, the brewer at Gallitzin who was robbed some time ago of a sum of money amounting to between six and seven hundred dollars, made an information on Tuesday last before Squire Kinkead, of this place, charging William Sanker, David Kough and Nicholas Mulherron, all residents of the neighborhood of Gallitzin, with the crime. A warrant was issued for their arrest and placed in Deputy Sheriff Laughlin's hands and he arrested the parties on the same day. Sanker and Kough gave bail in the sum of $1000 before Squire Parrish of Gallitzin for a hearing, and Mulherron, who was unable to procure bail, was brought to jail. Sanker and Kough are married men.

—Barkers have a new stock of those fancy Turkish towels so much used for tidies also fine linen towels and napkins.

—Miss. Ida Baldridge, daughter of ex-postmaster Baldridge, of Greensburg, Pa., was arrested on Monday, on a charge of robbing the mails. The arrest caused much excitement and created quite a sensation. Miss Baldridge is a beautiful young lady; in fact, one of the belles of the town, well liked by all who knew her, and has always been considered a model young woman; and the news that she had been arrested by a Government detective was not credited until fully verified by later intelligence. Her reason for doing as she did is a mystery to everyone there, as she did not need the money, and it is generally believed that she is a confirmed kleptomaniac. Her family have the sympathy of the whole community.

—Barkers have the genuine galvanic scissors, every pair warranted and money refunded if not satisfactory.

—Robert H. Coleman was killed at Greensburg on Sunday last by Thomas Riley. They had both been in a restaurant, and appeared to be on friendly terms. Coleman came out of the restaurant and stood on the steps, with his hands in his pockets, looking down the street, when Riley, without a word of warning, came up behind him and struck him with a stone just behind the ear, crushing the skull and bursting a blood vessel, from which Coleman died in a short time. Riley asserts that he struck Coleman with his fist, but the physicians' testimony at the inquest says the wounds could not have come from a fall or a fist, but were caused by some blunt instrument. Coleman was about twenty-eight years of age and leaves a wife and one child.

—A Weak Back, with a weary, aching lameness over the hips, is a sign of diseased kidneys. Use the best kidney curative known, which is Burdock Blood Bitters.

—Arthur's Home Magazine continues to be one of the best of the low-price monthlies and its handsome new form gives pleasing evidence of both good taste and prosperity. The contents of the January number, now at hand, are varied and attractive; indeed in the special field of clean, wholesome literature, Arthur's fairly outruns its rivals. In this number, additional to the usual complement of articles relative to temperance, housekeeping, etc., are some short stories of more than usual interest. "Won in Silence" and "Miranda" would take first rank in any literary periodical, and the serial story by M. G. McClelland, called "Jean Monteith," starts out in excellent fashion. The price of the Home Magazine is but two dollars a year, and even that is cut for clubs. Sample copies of January are half price—ten cents each. Published by T. S. Arthur & Son, Philadelphia.

➢ "GOSSAMERS" OR "WATERPROOFS" AT GABLE & CO.'S. ◅

We have the largest stock of Gossamers for Ladies, Misses and Children ever shown here. They are of the best manufacture in the market and at 25 per cent. lower prices than the same goods are sold for in any other store in the United States.

Ladies' Velvet Finish Gossamers, sizes fifty-two to sixty-two..... $1.00; worth $1.25.
Ladies' Fine Electric Gossamers, sizes fifty two to sixty-two..... 1.25; worth 1.50.
Ladies' Fine Check Electric Circulars, sizes fifty two to sixty-two..... 1.37; worth 1.75.
Ladies' Fine Check Steel and Brown Gossamers..... 1.75; worth 2.25.

Ladies' Fine Check Steel and Brown Cape Gossamers (new, neat) 2.50; worth 3.00.
Misses' and Children's Mother Hubbard Gossamers..... 1.00; worth 1.50.
Misses' and Children's Electric Circulars (extra)..... 1.25; worth 1.75.
Misses' and Children's Electric Mother Hubbards (extra)..... 1.25; worth 1.50.

1402 Eleventh Avenue. GABLE & CO. Altoona, Pennsylvania.

P. S.—Umbrellas at 50c., 58c., 62 1-2c., 75c., 85 1-2c., $1.25, $1.50. $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, up to our fine $4.00 Silk Umbrellas for Christmas Gifts.

School Report.

Report of the Ebensburg Public Schools for the month, ending Dec. 8, 1886.

Teachers.	Room.	Enrolled. Boys.	Enrolled. Girls.	Enrolled. Total.	Average attendance. Boys.	Average attendance. Girls.	Average attendance. Total.	Visits.
Allie Lloyd.....	1	35	30	65	29	24	53	3
Annie Heynon.....	2	16	18	34	14	16	30	3
Ella M. Evans.....	3	24	20	44	22	18	40	3
Annie Jones.....	4	27	23	50	22	20	42	3
J. W. Leech.....	5	21	15	36	19	12	31	3
Totals.....	5	123	106	229	106	90	196	15

The following pupils were perfect in attendance during month:

Room No. 1.—Walter McCaslin, Charlie Davison, Eddie Davison, Herschell Evans, Wellington Evans, Delle Chute, Rhode Ritter, Walter Humphreys, Harry Evans, Annie Hoy, Maud Shinafelt, Fannie Kerr, Bessie McCaslin, Robbie Bolsinger.

Room No. 2.—Harry Shinafelt, Morgan Evans, Lewis Evans, Ollie Connell, Charlie Evans, Maud Richardson, Annie Davison, Sadie Bolsinger, Grace McCaslin, Estella Creery, Daisy Corbin, Blanche Folsom.

Room No. 3.—Harry McNamara, Fred Jones, Charlie Port, Charlie Wenklen, Ray Jones, Milton Bolsinger, Cordie Snyder, Johnnie Ludwig, Mary McBreen, Norah Ludwig, Aggie Owens, Emma Morrow, Johnnie Strayer, George Thomas, Joseph Mack, Stella Rosensteel, Edith Myers, Flora Mills, Annie Mills.

Room No. 4.—Leonard Jones, Richert Garman, Jimmie Dick, James Murray, Norris Mason, Katie McBreen, Lucy Gutwald, Della Folsom, Ella Kirschner, Alice Davis, Annie Maloney, Sadie Chute, Minnie Sechler.

Room No. 5.—John Scanlan, Izora Davis, Thannie Davis, Irene Evans, Dayton Mason, Myra Richardson, Geo. Kinkead, Rachael Leidy, Herman Jones, Ida Griffith, Oscar Kinkead, Birdie Shenkle, Otho Barker, Sherman Mason, Eddie Linton.

The following pupils stood first in their classes during last month:

Room No. 1. C Class, Maggie Tibbott; B Class, Lidie Ludwig; A Class, Wellington Evans.

Room 2. B Class, Blanche Folsom; A class Annie Davison.

Room 3. B Class, John Strayer; A Class, Charlie Port.

Room 4. B Class Sadie Chute; A Class, Leonard Jones.

Room 5. B Class, Ed. Linton; A Class, Irene Evans.

Court Proceedings.

On Monday last Court met with President Judge Johnston and Associates Flanagan and Masters on the bench.

As a number of the cases for trial had been continued by consent and Judge Johnston was still suffering from his eye, which, although improving, is still quite painful, by unanimous consent of the members of the bar the whole list was continued and Court adjourned until the first Monday of January next.

In the case of Richard Denny vs. Cresson, Clearfield County and New York Short Line Railroad Company, a rule was granted by the Court on the petition of the defendants to show cause why a change of venue should not be allowed.

The time for holding the next Argument court has been fixed for the first Monday in January next.

A special venire of jurors was ordered by the court, on Monday last for the fourth Monday of February next, at which time there will be a special court.

Poor House Statistics.

The following statement shows the amount of Poor House orders for the month of November, 1886:

Dixmont Hospital,.....	$745 00.
Outdoor paupers,.....	440 77.
Butchering,.....	3 00
Freight,.....	12 79.
Phosphate,.....	13.60.
Groceries,.....	22 09
Salaries,.....	59 17.
Hardware,.....	14 40.
Meat,.....	92 12.
Repairs,.....	2.10.
Farmer,.....	22 00.
House work,.....	16.00.
Flour,.....	37.20.
Coffins,.....	16.00.
Director's Convention.....	15 00.
Total,.....	$1 511.24.

The Loretto Fire.

A careful estimate of the loss by fire at St. Francis' College, Loretto, on Thursday last, places the amount at about $10,000, while the total insurance is as heretofore stated $30,000, placed as follows; City Insurance Company, Pittsburg, $3,000, North British & Mercantile, $7,500; Lancashire, of England, $7,500; Commerce, of Albany, $3,000; Union, of California, $3,000; Kanton, of Covington, Kentucky, $3,000; Humboldt, of Allegheny, $3,000.

The fire originated in the roof, and not from a defective flue, as stated last week. The loss of the building will cause some inconvenience, but will not interfere with the progress of the school, the buildings still being sufficient and ample for the accommodation of the students. The burned buildings will be replaced next summer.

St. Lawrence Hotel.

When you come to Altoona stop at this house, which is centrally located on Eleventh avenue, one square from the depot.—Having recently taken charge of this house, I have refurnished it throughout and intend keeping a first-class house. Good meals, good rooms and beds and polite attention are what I offer. Charges reasonable. Large parlor for the use of the public, where you can rest and warm yourself when shopping or waiting for the train. Ladies' entrance on Fourteenth street.

James Heaton, Proprietor.
December 10.—4t.

Curtailing the Issue of Free Passes.

President Roberts, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, has issued the following order: "The attention of the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and of the various lines embraced in the system both east and west of Pittsburgh is again called to the fact that large numbers of passes are issued to persons who are in no wise entitled to receive them. All officers will hereafter be held to a more rigid observance of the rules governing the issue of passes, both annual and trip, and it is expected that the reports of free travel will in the future show a large decrease as compared with the current year.

An End to Bone Scraping.

Edward Sheppard, of Harrisburg, Ill., says: "Having received so much benefit from Electric Bitters, I feel it my duty to let suffering humanity know it. Have had a running sore on my leg for eight years; my doctors told me I would have to have the bone scraped or the leg amputated. I used instead, three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and my leg is now sound and well." Electric Bitters are sold at fifty cents a bottle, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve at 25 cents a box at E. James'.

Married.

SCHUBERT—MOELTER—Married at the Lloyd house, this place, Dec. 13, 1886, by Rev. Robert McCaslin, Mr. Karl Schubert and Miss Louise Moelter, both of Prospect.

Obituary.

BUCK.—Died, at the residence of Mrs. Thomas Buck, in Carroll township, on Tuesday, December 14, 1886, Mrs. Ellen Buck, widow of Christian Buck, deceased, aged about 80 years.

SMITH—Died, at his residence in Munster township, on Tuesday December 14th, 1886, Mr. Patrick B. Smith, aged about 60 years.

The deceased was a native of Ireland and came to this country when a young man. He has been a resident of Munster township for about twenty years, and was known as one of her best citizens, an upright and honest man and a kind and good neighbor. He leaves a family of three children to survive him, all of whom are grown up. One daughter is the wife of Edward Brierdon, of Pittsburgh; his son John is a fireman on the Pennsylvania railroad, and the other daughter, Mary, resided with her father. His wife died about three years ago. Peace to his ashes.

SHANNON—Died, at her home, No. 192 Fayette street, Allegheny, Pa., on Friday, December 3, 1886, Mrs. A. E. Shannon, aged 52 years.

The deceased was a daughter of the late Christian Iinysen, who, in his day, was a well known citizen of Pittsburgh, and who was also well known to a number of our older citizens. Mrs. Shannon was a resident of this place for the past two years and only removed to Allegheny about two months ago. She was afflicted with cancer, and as the disease was gradually eating her life away she removed to Allegheny in order that her end might be among relatives and friends. She was highly esteemed both in Pittsburg and in this place by a large circle of friends and acquaintances for her many Christian virtues. Her remains were brought to this place on Saturday last and interred in the Catholic cemetery on Monday. Peace to her ashes.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual election of Directors of Protection Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Cambria county will be held at the office of the Secretary, in Ebensburg, on Monday, January 10, A. D. 1887, between the hours of 10, a. m. and 2 p. m.

T. W. DICK,
Dec. 17, 1886, 3-t. Secretary.

STRAYED away from the subscribers residing at Gallitzin, Pa., about two months ago one red and white spotted two year-old steer with left horn bent down and one red and white two-year old heifer. Any information of their whereabouts will be thankfully received by the undersigned.

ANSTEAD & DASHNER.
Gallitzin, Pa., Dec 17, 1886, 3-t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Peter Maloy, Sr., late of Barr township, Cambria county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment without delay, and all those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated for settlement to

MICHAEL DOWNY,
Adm'r of Peter Maloy, dec'd.
Barr twp., Dec. 17th, 1886.-6t.

PITTSBURG WEEKLY POST.

FOR 1887.

ENLARGED TO 12 PAGES.—

THE ONLY DEMOCRATIC PAPER IN PITTSBURG!

After January 1, 1887, *The Weekly Post* will be enlarged to Twelve Pages, one half larger than its present size, thus making the Largest and Cheapest paper in the Country.

POLITICAL—Always Democratic, giving a cordial and candid support to the National Administration.

LITERARY—Illustrated tales, sketches, choice miscellany, biographys, and poetry.

WASHINGTON—Ample and reliable correspondence, mail and telegraphic; Congressional proceedings.

MARKETS—Careful reports of the Pittsburg, Foreign and other markets; live stock quotations; the wool growers' interests; money and stock markets, at home and abroad.

CORRESPONDENCE—Interesting and sprightly letters from special correspondents in Paris, New York and Washington, the South and West.

In short in the 12 pages and 84 columns of *The Weekly Post* will be found that careful variety of reading that interests the man of business, the farmer, the politician, the student, and pre-eminently the family and household circle.

Address, THE POST,
Pittsburg, Pa.

STRAY SHEEP—Came to the residence of the subscriber residing in Allegheny township, Cambria county, sometime in June last, four sheep marked with a slit in the right ear and a notch in the left. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.

PATRICK MELOY.
Allegheny Twp., Dec. 10, 1886.

TO ADVERTISERS!

For a check for $20 we will print a ten-line advertisement in Our Million Issues of Leading American Newspapers. This is at the rate of only one-fifth of a cent a line, for 1,000 Circulation. The advertisement will be placed before One Million *different* newspaper purchasers—or Five Million Readers. Ten lines will accomodate about 75 words. Address with copy of Adv. and check, or send for book of 150 pages. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce St., New York. Dec. 10, 1886.

A RARE CHANCE

To get a First Class Illustrated Magazine, with a Premium to every subscriber. This offer is made by the Publisher of

LEISURE HOURS

Best and Cheapest Home and Fashion Magazine published.

—$1.50 per year in advance,—

Contains each month, Fashion and Fancy work Plates, Fashion Notes, Original Illustrated Articles, Stories, Poems &c., Society Notes, Hints for Farm, Garden and Household. Send stamp for circular giving list of

—PREMIUMS.—

G. H. HOBART, Publisher.
P. O. Box 1877. 292 Broadway, N. Y.

HEADQUARTERS FOR HOLIDAY GOODS.

I have now on hand a Large and Fine Assortment of Mufflers, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Dolls, Brass Placques, and Hand Satchels, with all the Latest Novelties in Fancy Goods.

Also, a complete line of Wraps, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Coats, Cloths, Gloves, Hosiery, Muffs, Hoods, Toboggan Caps, Shawls and Underwear all of which will be sold at the lowest prices.

Mrs. R. E. JONES.

WANTED For our Reliable Nursery Stock, on Salary or Commission. Write for terms, enclosing stamp for reply. No experience needed. S. A. McKIMBER & Co Nurserymen, Rochester, N.Y. SALESMEN

DONALD E. DUFTON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PENN'A
Office in Armory Building.

STRAY.—Came to the residence of the subscriber in Allegheny township, about the 1st of May, 1886, a dark red bull with white star on forehead and some white on flanks. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

ALEXIS PARRISH.
Oct. 15, 1886.

Michael Driskel, Sr., late of Allegheny township, Cambria county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment without delay, and all those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated for settlement, to

JAMES DRISKEL,
Adm'r of Michael Driskel, dec'd.
Allegheny twp., Oct. 25th, 1886.-6t.

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED,
Toledo Grades Unrivalled. For samples, quotations and information, address
S. W. FLOWER & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

STRAYS.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Portage township, Cambria county, about November 1, 1886, two yearling steers, one dark red and white spotted, without horns and having two slits in left ear. The other light red and whit, with white face and head and two slits in left ear. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.

F. F. MILLER.
Nov. 19, 1886.

STRAY.—Came to the residence of the subscriber in Clearfield township, on November 22, 1886, a yearling heifer. Color, red, with white face and belly and white about the hind parts. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN McDERMOTT.
Nov. 19, 1886.

HOTEL FOR RENT.—The Loretto House, formerly known as the Mrs. J. B. Meyers House, in Loretto, Cambria county, Pa., for rent on reasonable terms. It is the most commodious hotel in the town, and has a large stable, ice house, garden and fields attached; also, a good well and cistern. Possession given January 1, 1887. For further particulars call on or address

M. F. McDONALD,
Nov. 19, 1886, tf. Loretto, Pa.

STRAYED—Strayed away from the subscriber residing in Gallitzin, Pa., a two year old red and white heifer. Large red spots and white stripe on the back; white legs, small horns and in good order. Any information will be thankfully received by

J. M. GUNNING
Gallitzin, Pa.

STRAY—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Clearfield township, about the first of May, 1886, a brindle heifer, about 2 years old with white on the belly, white on the root of the tail and white on the left ear, off at the point. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

M. D. WILLS.
Clearfield Twp., Nov. 12, 1886.

AGENTS WANTED.

Remunerative employment offered energetic and reliable men. *Address,*

Security Mutual Benefit Society,
233 Broadway, New York.
Nov. 26, '86-3 m.

NOTICE.

Whereas my wife, Bridget Moran, has left my bed and board without just provocation, notice is hereby given not to trust her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

FRANCIS MORAN.
Allegheny township, Nov. 26, 1886-3t

WANTED.—Local and General Agents in each town and city of the Union on Salary or Commission to solicit orders from business men for our elegant, new style, nickle plated and low priced door plates. Our Salesmen make $6 to $10 a day. We will furnish case with two Sample Plates, to any person with reliable references. Circulars, Testimonials, References, &c., sent on application.

Mich. Door Plate Co.,
Grand Rapids, Mich.
Nov. 11, 1886.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Mary Heslop, late of Upper Yoder township, Cambria county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment without delay, and all those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated for settlement to

JOSEPH HESLOP,
Adm'r of Mary Heslop, dec'd.
Upper Yoder, Nov. 12, 1886.

STRAY SHEEP.—Came to the residence of the subscriber in Blacklick township on or about the 1st of September last four sheep. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.

THOMAS L. EDWARDS.
Dec. 3, 1886.

The American Detective Bureau,
Main Offices, 94 and 98 Diamond St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Established 1883 by David H. Gilkinson, ex-U. S. Gov't Detective. Organized and conducted on the system of the United States Secret Service. Confidential Agents in all the Principal Cities of the United States and Canada.

D. H. Gilkinson, Principal and Gen. Supt.
Heber McDowell, Superintendent.
Hon. John Dalzell, Attorney for the Bureau.
Reference: James J. Brooks, Chief Secret Service Division, Washington, D. C. Send for Circular.

STRAYS.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Chest township, on or about October 10, 1886, a white steer, two years old, with a notch cut in his left ear. Also, about the same time, a red and white spotted heifer, two years old, no marks visible. The owners are requested to come forward and prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.

CHAS. RHODY.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINES, CLAY AND Ore Pans, Boiler and Sheet-Iron Work.—Second-hand engines and boilers on hand. Hoisting engines and machinery a specialty.—THOMAS CARLIN, Allegheny, Pa. (Jan. 22.-1y.)

THE DAILY TIMES.

THE PHILADELPHIA TIMES is delivered by carriers in all the cities, towns and villages surrounding Philadelphia for SIX CENTS a week, and is sold by boys and newsdealers for ONE CENT a copy. It is universally conceded to be the BEST NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD for the price, publishing all the Associated Press News, Quotations of the Produce and Money Markets and ALL THE NEWS OF THE WORLD in a compact and readable form. It is not excelled in Quality or Quantity by any paper at any price. By Mail—Four Months, One Dollar. One Year, Three Dollar post-paid. One Month, 30 cts.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

SIXTY-FOUR Columns of magazine-newspaper reading matter, crisp, attractive, interesting, instructive. The ANNALS OF THE WAR, by active participants, illustrated; Woman's World, contributed to by some of the BEST WOMEN WRITERS IN AMERICA; The Latest Fashions; TIMES' YOUNG PEOPLE—by themselves; ORIGINAL STORIES, both short and continued; Topics of the Time; Pointed Editorial Comment; SPECIAL ARTICLES on thousands of subjects, and ALL THE NEWS are among its attractions. Terms, $2 per annum; clubs of ten, $15, and an extra copy to the person getting up the club.

THE SUNDAY TIMES.

12 Pages—96 Columns—5 Cents—$2.00 a Year.

Address THE TIMES,
TIMES BUILDING,
PHILADELPHIA.

HONEST GOODS
AT LOW PRICES.

During my time in this place I have been convinced that my efforts to give the people Honest Goods at Low Prices have been appreciated, and with each week I will earnestly endeavor to give my patrons better opportunities to supply their wants by increasing and improving my already large stock of harness, bridles, saddles, blankets, robes, whips, etc. I will be pleased to have all thos in need of anything in my line call at my establishment, inspect articles and ascertain prices. Thanking the people for their patronage, and wishing one and all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, I remain

Respectfully,
G. L. FREDERICK,
Ebensburg, Pa.

HOLIDAY PRESENT.

Reader, we are well aware that you are thinking what shall I present to my Husband, Wife, Father, Mother or Friend, that they will appreciate keep for life, and something very valuable and useful, but **not cost much**; we answer, what is more valuable, useful and ornamental, than a **Life-Size Portrait**, Oh yes, you will say, Life Size Portraits cost $20 to $50. Yes, they generally do, likely so Art Rooms, but we have applied the imposition, ours has the **Finest Artistic Portraits**. Our regular catalogue prices for Life Size Portraits are $40 unframed. We offer every reader of the Cambria Freeman their choice of an India Ink, Crayon, Water Color or Pastel Portrait, Life Size, on Finest Crayon Paper, for $15.75 and if you agree to show our portrait to your friends and do all in your power to obtain us a good agency for your county (provided one does not exist already) or other portrait please you), we will place a beautiful frame 24x30, in composition gilt and 11x14 velvet frame (or extra large price $8) on portrait **FREE**. Send $4.75, cash with order and we will ship to Ebensburg, C. O. D., subject to examination before paying balance. Should you not like portrait after it is received, return it at our expense, and on receipt of same we will refund your money. Should you wish to order, we will also make **One Dozen Imperials** Satin Finish Gilt Edge Cabinet Photos (regular price $6) from same original we enlarge portrait **free**, thus making **$24** for **$9.75**. This offer is made to advertise our House, create a desire in the general public for Life Size Portraits and secure an agent in every vicinity; only one portrait sold to any one family at this price. Offer only good till February 1st, 1887. This advertisement must accompany the order. After Feb. 1887, those wishing Life Size portraits must pay regular prices as per our agents, as we **positively will not make this offer again**. We guarantee satisfaction in every case, even if we have to make a **new portrait free**, and our reference should be sufficient guarantee as we always do as we agree. We refer you to any Newspaper or Mercantile Agency, American or United States Express Co., Canal St., N. Y., or stop in any Post Office and examine U. S. Official Postal Guide, January 1886 issue, and see our advertisement on pages 71 and 72, the largest adverser in the book by any one to our line. Any P. M. can inform you that we must do business on the square or we could not advertise in the book. If W. U. or Postal wanted send color hair, sample, (a positive) color Eyes, Drapery, Jewelry, Complexion, if Crayon or Ink unnecessary, "black and white used only." We make this offer to introduce our **Life-Size** and kind of work, but of course better the small one the better the portrait will be. Send money by Postal Order, Registered Letter, Postal Note, Draft on N. Y., or Express prepaid. No portraits sent C. O. D. to Canada or west of Ohio. Those in Mich., Ark., and La., Orders from there must be accompanied with cash in full, $9.75. If you wish an amateur outfit to make Photos by Dry Plate process with our experience send 24 cts for 80 page book "How to make Photos," and sample Photo made by Empire Camera. If you wish a Magic Lantern, or send a picture for portraits, or ask any question, enclose stamp and address **EMPIRE COPYING CO., 381 Canal St., New York.** Nov. 26, 3 m.

WE KNOW WHY
THE POPULAR CLOTHING STORE OF
L. M. WOOLF & SON,

Main street, Johnstown, Pa., is daily thronged with Customers from early morning till late at night while other merchants in the same city are complaining of business falling off instead of improving. We have thoroughly sifted the matter for ourselves and find that WOOLF & SON give better value in Clothing and Furnishing Goods for less money than any other House in Johnstown or any other town.

L. M. WOOLF & SON.

We had the pleasure of going through their magnificent Fall Stock a short time ago and have no hesitation in pronouncing it to be the best assorted and most complete of its kind in the state and can confidently recommend all our acquaintances to make their purchases at the above mentioned store and trust themselves in the hands of its Proprietors and Salesmen. Their line of Overcoats is well worth a long journey to see.

THE BOTTOM IS REACHED at LAST!

THE LARGEST STOCK OF HARDWARE EVER OFFERED in the County can be found at my Store. These are all First-Class Goods, which were bought for ash at rock-bottom prices. I do not buy or keep in stock any Cheap Job Lot or Auction Goods, and whatever you buy from me you can rely on being worth the money you invest. Owing to an advance I am now selling many goods much less than I can replace them for, but I shall continue to sell Bottom Prices until I am compelled to replenish my stock. When you want a Cooking or Heating Stove, Tinware, Hardware, Nails, Iron, Glass, Trunks and Farming Implements, call and see my Stock and learn my Prices. ☞ I will not be undersold. [Aug. 13.

G. HUNTLEY,
HIGH STREET, - - - EBENSBURG

THE GOLDEN AGE COOKING STOVE
OVER 50,000 IN USE.

In presenting to the favorable consideration of the public the

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Topdress the meadow after mowing.

Grain is safer in the bin than in the stack.

Cut out old raspberry and blackberry canes.

Read the best agricultural books and papers.

Make your home both comfortable and attractive.

Remove nests of caterpillars from fruit and shade trees.

Feed fallen fruit to the pigs and destroy insect eggs.

The decayed branches of old trees should be promptly removed. Their unsightliness is the least or their evils.

Do not use coal oil lamps in bedrooms, with wick turned down low, it produces asthma, heart and throat disease, etc.

The inside of a coffee pot which has become discolored may be made bright as new by filling with soapsuds and boiling 45 minutes.

The stain of oil may be removed by applying pipe clay powdered and mixed with water to the consistency of cream. Leave on for four hours.

A good time to get fuel for winter use is when the fields no longer make demands, the farm work of autumn is done and winter coming into view.

Do not deceive yourselves with the idea that one kind of grain is all that is necessary for poultry the year round. Keep a liberal supply of different grains.

Every improvement in physical condition of perverse soils is a gain that lessens labor of tillage, and tends also to increase of crops, with relative reduction of cost.

If a farmer will take care not to purchase what he cannot use or has little need for, he will soon learn that it is poor economy for him to buy anything but the best.

Two horses on a farm that keeps them well employed may give steady profit in use; but two more become a heavy tax, consuming all the profit and a great deal more.

The best absorbent in stables is dry earth and it is never difficult to obtain in summer or autumn. Muck is good and pulverized clay, well dried, is better—road dust, for instance.

Where there is a surplus of straw good use may be found in spreading it thinly on meadows as a protection during winter, for in many cases it may double the yield of grass next year.

When an outlay of a dollar in fitting land for seed will return two dollars, it will be folly to refuse the expenditure, but that is what many farmers do when they sow on land imperfectly fitted.

There is only one neat way to thresh buckwheat—that is by the flail—and there is no other way so cheap, provided only that the grain be thoroughly dry as it must be to save well in the bin.

A carelessly kept coffee pot will impart a rank flavor to the strongest infusion of the best Java. Wash the coffee pot thoroughly every day and twice a week boil borax water in it for fifteen minutes.

A few barrels of road dust stored away for use in winter as an absorbent may be worth quite as much as a like amount of plaster—more when charged with the fertilizing gases that dust readily fixes.

A good feed for young pigs that are nearly ready for weaning is equal parts of meal, ground oats and shorts, one quart of the mixture in a pail of skim milk, allowing them all they can drink of it, three or four times daily.

It is an interesting and well established fact that bees never visit two or more classes of flowers on the same trip, but always procure a full load of whatever kind they commence on first, and return to the hive to unload before making a change.

For neuralgia the following is an excellent remedy: Yelk of one egg, one teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of ginger, three drops of turpentine. Beat the ingredients together and spread it on a piece of old muslin, applying the poultice directly to the part afflicted.

It is a singular fact that gypsum or plaster of paris is so little used. The cheapest of all mineral fertilizers, and the one best adapted to clover, its use rarely extends far beyond the locality where it is dug and ground. There its cheapness insures a large use by neighboring farmers, who find it very profitable.

Corn bread is more wholesome than hot rolls for breakfast. Made in this way it is excellent: Half a pound of Indian meal, half a pound of flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder sifted into a bowl. Beat one ounce of butter, one ounce of sugar and two eggs together, and add to the sifted meal and flour. Add gradually one pint of milk for a thin batter and bake in a hot oven.

The craving for salt in animals is natural, and not a result of the care of man. When this country was wild every salt spring or "salt lick" was frequented by deer—a fact that was taken advantage of by the hunters for their capture. Near the ocean less salt is required than further inland, owing to the fact that the atmosphere is in a degree charged with salt, and this is imparted to the growing crops through the dews and rain.

The first few years of the life of an apple tree is the most important period for exercising care and dilligence in regard to pruning. A well known pomologist once said that he could grow a model apple orchard and never prune with any other implement than a jack-knife. He would begin with the tree as soon as it was taken from the nursery, and would at once begin to form the future top. Then is the time to avoid notches, which will be almost sure to split in after years, and to begin at the right height and in the proper shape. One is very apt to begin too low at the top; it looks higher on a small tree than on a large one. It may often be desirable for the general grower to undertake to do all his pruning by means of a knife, but he can always use it to good advantage. Excessive pruning of large trees should always be avoided.

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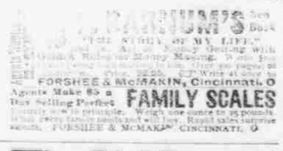

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Under the Snow.

All in the bleak December weather,
When north winds blow,
Five little clovers lay warm together,
Under the snow.
"Wait," said they till the robins sing;
Wait till the blossoms bud and spring;
Wait till the rain and sunbeams gay
Our winter blanket shall fold away—
Then we will try to grow."

All in the fragrant May-time weather,
When south winds blow,
Four little clovers crept close together,
Under the snow.
Poor pink babies! They might have known
'Twas only the pear tree blossoms blown
By the frolicsome breeze; but they cried:
'Oh, dear,
Surely the spring is late this year!
Still, we will try to grow!

All in the sultry August weather,
When no winds blow,
Five little clovers were sad together,
Under the snow.
'Twas only the daisies waving white
Above their heads in the glowing light;
But they cried: "Will we never understand,
It always snows in this fairyland—
Yet, we will try to grow."

All in the bright September weather,
When west winds blow,
Five little clovers were glad together,
Under the snow.
For now 'twas the muslin kerchief cool,
Of a dear little lass on her way to school.
"The sweetest snow-fall of all," said they,
"We knew our reward would come some day,
If only we'd try to grow."

What Men Have Said About Woman.

In love, as in war, a fortress that parleys is half taken.

A fan is indispensable to a woman who can no longer blush.

The man who can govern a woman can govern a nation.

The mistake of many women is to return sentiment for gallantry.

It is easier to make all Europe agree than two women.

God created the coquette as soon as He had made the fool.

A woman who has surrendered her lips has surrendered everything.

Of all heavy bodies the heaviest is the woman we have ceased to love.

Woman is a charming creature, who changes her heart as easily as her gloves.

Who takes an eel by the tail or a woman at her word soon finds he holds nothing.

I have seen more than one woman drown her honor in the clear water of diamonds.

How many women would laugh at the funerals of their husbands if it were not the custom to weep.

Women deceived by men want to marry them; it a kind of revenge as good as any other.

An asp would make its sting more venomous by dipping it into the heart a coquette.

Rascal! That word on the lips of a woman, addressed to a too darling man, often means—angel.

We meet in society many attractive women whom we would fear to make our wives.

A woman who pretends to laugh at love is like the child who sings at night when he is afraid.

It is easier for a woman to defend her virtue against men than her reputation against women.

Woman smallow at one mouthful the lie that flatters and drink drop by drop a truth that is bitter.

A young woman is a young lunatic.

ITEMS FOR THOUGHT.

The malady most incurable is folly.

A crooked stick will leave a crooked shadow.

A little of everything is nothing in the main.

Wine is a turncoat, first a friend then an enemy.

Time and the hour are not to be tied with a rope.

When fools go to market, pedlars make money.

The greatest wealth is contentment with a little.

The fox knows much, but more he who catches him.

Pardon and pleasantness are great revengers of slander.

Educate the people to the fact that effects follow causes.

Send a wise man on an errand and say nothing unto him.

Those that are greedy in praise prove that they are poor in merit.

A countryman in homespun may be as warm as a king in velvet.

A gentleman should have more in his pocket than he has on his back.

He that would have what he hath not should not do what he doth not.

The generous hand is the one to cling to when the path is difficult.

There are those who never reason on what they should do, but on what they have done.

Spending your money with many a guest empties the kitchen, the cellar and chest.

Nature is frank, and will allow no man to abuse himself without giving him a hint of it,

No evil propensity of the heart is so powerful that it may not be subdued by strict discipline.

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Editor—Does it say anything about "large, lustrous eyes?"

Contributor—Not a word.

Editor—Does the lover "throw his whole soul in one long, passionate kiss?,,

Contributor—Oh, no.

Editor—Is there anything in it about "ethereal bliss?"

Contributor—No.

Editor—Does anyone speak words "burning with love?"

Contributer—No one.

Editor—Does the hero "tear his hair" or the heroine's face "fairly glow with pleasure?"

Contributor—No.

Editor—Then I cannot accept it. It violates all precedent. Take it back and run those in and I will consider it.

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expresses the feeling of many victims of rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica and nervous or sick headache. Having tried numberless so-called remedies, and physicians of all schools, without relief, there seems to be no hope. Many such have as a last resort tried Athlophoros, and to their surprise and joy have found that it was a *safe, sure and quick cure.* Athlophoros is not an experiment; thousands have been cured by its use and they testify as to its value.

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I took Athlophoros according to directions; it caused a ringing in my ear that was not pleasant, it operated on my heart causing a slower and fainter throb, and constipated my bowels. When the last dose was taken I did not think much of the medicine; the next day my lameness was better, and continued getting less until it left me. My lameness was in my back, shoulders and neck, and had been for eight months. I was advised to try Athlophoros by my neighbor, Wm. Jackson, who had taken a bottle of it for a severe attack of lameness in his shoulder and arm. He said "it drove the lameness right out of me; my head felt strong, and my heart almost stopped beating; I thought I would die, but I came out all right, and have not had any lamenessince." AMOS BRIGGS.

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I am a practicing physician; I prescribed Athlophoros in a case of inveterate rheumatism of the right shoulder and arm. This case had been of weeks standing—yes months—and resisted medicine carefully selected, also the use of electric treatment. One bottle removed all the trouble. The case remains well, now over a year since using the medicine.

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and REPAIRING of all kinds done at the SHORTEST NOTICE and the LOWEST PRICES. Also, Planing, Sawing and Wood Turning with improved machinery. Also, all kinds of heavy work done. Carriage smith shop connected. All parties trusting me with work will be honorably dealt with. All work warranted.

D. M. CHUTE.

Ebensburg, October 24, 1884.

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Are you reckless enough to venture? If so send two cents in stamps to the *Mack Publishing Co.*, 150 and 580 Washington Street, New York, for one of their beautiful illustrated **"Ladies' Books."** It is a novel, unique, and interesting work to every person of refinement.

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A very pleasing, harmless glycerinized aromatic compound for disguising the taste of quinine and other bitter drugs, either solid or fluid. Price, 75 Cents per Pint Bottle. Prescribed by thousands of physicians in Europe and America. Formula accompanies every bottle. For Sale by Druggists.

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An elegant English pharmaceutic preparation for bilious, malarial and blood troubles: the result of over twenty-five years of most eminent scientific research.

Approved by the highest medical authorities. In use in the hospitals in every part of Europe. Especially helpful to ladies, children and people of sedentary habits.

Entirely vegetable: free from harmful drugs.

In Handsome Packages, Price 50 Cts.

Prepared solely by
The Royal Pharmaceutic Co.
LONDON AND NEW YORK,
Chemists by appointment to Her Majesty the Queen and to the Royal Family.

NEW YORK BRANCH:
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ROYAL PILLS.

Same medicinal properties as ROYAL ELIXIR, in boxes, 30 pills to box. Price 25 cents.

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REMEMBER THE BIG FOUR!

Vinegar Bitters CORDIAL,	delicious taste,	50c.
Vinegar Bitters POWDERS,	50 doses,	50c.
Vinegar Bitters, new style,	pleasant taste,	$1.00
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The World's Great Blood Purifier and Life Giving Principle.

Only Temperance Bitters Known.

The past fifth of a Century the Leading Family Medicine of the World.

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R. H. McDonald Drug Co., Proprietors, SAN FRANCISCO AND NEW YORK.

KNABE PIANO-FORTES.

UNEQUALLED IN

Tone, Touch, Workmanship & Durability.

WILLIAM KNABE & Co.

Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue, New York.

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS

Have stood for 30 years the Standard Remedy for the cure of Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Sick Headache, and all Derangements of the Liver. Read "Sellers' Liver Pills cured me of Liver Complaint, which compelled me to quit work."—Wm. Andrews, Baltimore. "I can recommend Sellers' Liver Pills. They have saved hundreds of dollars in doctor's bills."—Thos. Adams, Big Sandy, Kentucky. Price 25c. a Box. Sold by all Druggists and country Store-Keepers. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Props., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WIT AND HUMOR.

—Straight from the shoulder—The sleeve.

—A favorite winter resort—before the fire.

—A "safe burglar" is one in the penitentiary.

—A hard thing to sharpen—the waiter's edge.

—A sole stirring subject—a nail in your shoe.

—There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the saucer.

—A present which is never received with gratitude—A bill.

—The great woman question—"What did she have on?"

—Japan boasts of singing fish. It has musical scales, we suppose.

—Bluebeard's trade was evidently that of a belle-hanger.

—Money is vet quite hard to collect and even coffee frequently refuses to settle.

—The grocer never sings "My way is dark and lonely." His weigh is usually light.

"There's plenty of room at the top," may be an equivocal expression to a bald-headed man.

—The royal family always wears its trousers turned up at the bottom, because it is reigning in England.

—It is very mortifying for a young man to ask for a girl's hand and receive her father's foot.

—Kate Field asks, "How many women marry a good man?" One at a time, Kate, except in Utah.

—The difference between a porous plaster and a lottery ticket is that the the plaster draws something.

—Another peaceful Indian has been discovered in Montana. He has been dead for over 1,000 years.

—For the combative—A duel is the quickest kind of encounter, because it takes only two seconds.

—A man who is always losing his temper never seems to have much trouble in finding it again.

—An advertiser wants "a strong boy for bottling." It occurs to us that it would be easier to bottle a weak boy.

—A clock should please both capital and labor. It works twenty four hours a day and goes out on a strike every hour.

—An observant writer says that few men know what to do with their hands. They should offer them to some nice girl.

—A pretty girl won a musket in a French lottery. When they gave it her she asked: "Don't they give a soldier with it?"

—"Yes," observed Mrs. Gray, "we kinder go' tired of gas, and now we are goin' to have the house lit with clandestine electric lights."

—"Culchaw!"—A provincial lady of culture was lately heard to remark: "I am not much of a grammarist, but I am a pretty good 'rithameticker.

—Beets and carrots have grown to such a size in Dakota this year that farmers are compelled to use stump pullers to pull them from the ground.

—Why is a reddish horse like a horse-radish? Because we can't tell the speed of one, nor the virtue of the other, with out putting a bit in the mouth.

—Paper shoes are manufactured in Paris and are quite fashionable. Just imagine a dainty slipper made up of spring poetry and old love letters.

—An old farmer who wrote to an editor, asking how to get rid of moles, and receiving the reply, "Plow them out," answered back: "Can't do it; it's on my darter's nose!"

—Young mother (displaying the baby); Isn't she a dear little thing, Mr. Podsnap? Podsnap (father of a large family): Yes they're very expensive. I've got six of 'em.

—"What are you in here for?" asked a visitor to the penitentiary. "Cause I was put in!" growled the prisoner, savagely. "Yer didn't think I came in 'cause I liked it, did yer?"

—"Are you well acquainted with your mother tongue, my boy?" asked the school-teacher of a new scholar. "Yes, sir, answered the lad timidly. "Ma jaws me a good deal, sir."

—"I'm afraid it's not genuine," said a lady to a shopman. "Oh, yes, it is, madame," replied the polite gentleman, "All our camel's-hair shawls are made of pure silk, direct from the worm."

—If you have an enemy do not buy his boy a drum. Your enemy would probably kick through the sheepskin within twenty-four hours. Buy his next-door neighbor's boy a drum. It will work just as well and he can't get at it.

—A scientist says—your scientist is always saying something—that each adult person carries enough phosphorus in his body to make 40,000 matches, but those who know how hard it is to make a match of two people will begin to lose faith in scientists.

—Edison says that no experiment which he has tried at night ever failed. Now what we want to know is, did he ever try at night in his bare feet to find the matches without disturbing any of the furniture, or stubbing his big toe against s'teen different obstructions.

—Head of the house (to young man at the front door)—"Haven't I told you never to call here again?"

Young man—"Yes, sir; but I haven't called to see Miss Clara this time. I have a two-months' gas bill here to collect."

Head of the house (in a milder tone,) "I see. You will please call again."

—"Well," remarked a young man to a group of friends, "the only girl I ever really loved is to be married next month." "Too bad, old fellow," said a member of the party. "You know the old story about a good fish in the sea, don't you?" inquired another. "Why don't you punch the lucky fellow?" asked a pugilistic member, "and prevent him coming in time to the wedding?" "Who is the lucky man?" asked a fourth member of the gathering. "If you will only give me a chance I will tell you. She is going to marry me."—Tableau.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

WHAT IS IT?

A strictly vegetable preparation, composed of a choice and skillful combination of Nature's best remedies. The discoverer does not claim it a cure for all the ills, but boldly warrants it cures every form of disease arising from a torpid liver, impure blood, disordered kidneys, and where there is a broken down condition of the System, requiring a prompt and permanent tonic, it never fails to restore the sufferer. Such is BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. Sold by all druggists, who are authorized by the manufacturers to refund the price to any purchaser who is not benefited by their use.

PRICE, $1.00.

FOSTER, MILBURN & CO., Props.,

BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

"CANDEE" Rubber BOOTS WITH DOUBLE THICK BALL.

Ordinary Rubber Boots always wear out first on the Ball. The CANDEE Boots are double thick on the ball, and give

DOUBLE WEAR.

Most economical Rubber Boots in the market. Lasts longer than any other boot and the

PRICE NO HIGHER.

Call and examine the goods.

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Feb. 26, 886.-1y.

THE